PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,531—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th April,
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,128	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,000	16th April about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,169	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	1st May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,560	O. Canepa	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,560	M. Saporito	13th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class Rs. 500	
" " "	2nd " "	325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	5,383	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Ambert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 27, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain C. H. BUTLER, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 18th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

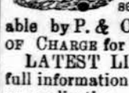
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
S.S. "NEW GUINEA," on or about 10th May.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	11th April 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—
7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.
N.B.—Light refreshments including Wines only supplied by the Caterer on Board. No Meals.
Telephone No. 750.
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.
We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because
PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers.
— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do. " 100	"	200
2 Do. " 75	"	150
4 Do. " 50	"	200
10 Do. " 25	"	250
100 Do. " 10	"	1,000
200 Do. " 5	"	1,000
200 Do. " 1	"	200
523 Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue to
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOW READY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of 5,000 Designs of latest fashions of
JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, TIMEPIECES, &C., &C.
GENT'S STUDS, LINKS, SIGNETS AND CHAINS.
Catalogue free on application.
THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY CO.,
MAX MINCK & CO., Lahore.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £59,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares.
Mining Properties and Building Sites Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.
ADDRESS—THE SECRETARY,
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
CABLEGRAM: "PLENARILY LONDON." CODS: BEDFORD MCNEIL, MORRINGAND NEAL.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES. FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back	35	501	Transparent Enamel	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Grain, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
AT 9 P. M.,
UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
SIR LAWRENCE AMD LADY JENKINS.
GRAND CONCERT.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY.
IN AID OF
DR. BLANEY'S FUND.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take Part.

Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL, Madame SCHULTZ, Mrs. DOVE, Miss CHANDLER, Miss HEWETT, Miss STANLEY, Mrs. BAKER.

Messrs. CORNWALLIS SMITH, PINCKNEY, DE FRECE, MOLINI, SEXTON, ARNOLD, MONGINI, COATES, COPPARD, THOMAS, and others.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT THE DOORS.
PRICES, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
MEADOWS STREET.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
(In the Cool and Spacious Dining Room.)
SATURDAY, APRIL 12TH,
AT 9-15 P. M.,
H. SCOTT-LESLIE,
The well-known London Entertainer and Reconteur,
WILL GIVE AN
ENTERTAINMENT
Consisting of
ALBERT CHEVALIER, Principal
CHARACTER SKETCHER,
Musical Monologue,
Burlesque Lectures,
Humorous Songs,
AND
SHORT STORIES.

TICKETS,—Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.
Also at the
Office: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S "OCEANIEN," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN are hereby formed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department East Indian Railway Lilooah a HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN with English or American training and experience, salary Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 400 in bi-annual increments of Rs. 25.

Applications enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lilooah will be received up to the 30th April 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 7th April, 1902.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st April, 1902, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April, to the 4th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID, Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 14, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward,

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 3th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the Preliminary JURY LISTS published in to-day's "Government Gazette."

Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned before the 21st instant.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, AND FRIDAY,
18TH, AT 9-30 P. M.,
TWO CONCERTS ONLY.
HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist.
MME. BREITSCHUCK MARQUARDT, Harpist,
Assisted by noted Local Talent.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE Music Store.

Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF MIXED TRAINS OVER THE CHALISGAON DHULIA BRANCH.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th of April, 1902, and until further notice TWO DOWN and TWO UP MIXED TRAINS will RUN DAILY between CHALISGAON and DHULIA in lieu of the present service as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

	H M	H M
Chalisgaon.....Dep.	5 30	12 30
Dhulia.....Arr.	7 30	14 30

UP TRAINS.

	H M	H M
Dhulia.....Dep.	8 30	16 30
Chalisgaon.....Arr.	10 40	18 40

For detailed Timings see the Poster Notice dated the 9th of April, 1902, exhibited at Stations between Chalisgaon and Dhulia.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 11th of April, 1902.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on FRIDAY the 25th April, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901,

To Sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To pass the following Special Resolution:—

That Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association providing for Transfer fee on shares be amended by changing the words "One Rupee" into the words "Eight Annas."

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April, to the 9th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, AND GOLD REPEATER WATCHES SET WITH DIAMOND, BY MCABE AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Mcherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remaining Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, emerald, diamond and ruby rings, diamond necklaces, brilliant and emerald bracelet, large and small emerald earrings, brilliant earrings, repeater gold watches set with full diamonds on sides by McCabe and others, &c.

The jewellery is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong vis-a-vis, in good order,
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart with powerful grey Australian mare and harness.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises a lot of grain sweepings, old wool, iron, etc.,

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the decree made in suit No 675 of 1901 (wherein Bhimjeebhoy Framjee Kavarana was plaintiff and Khurshedjee Byramjee Cooksey defendant), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, diamond, ruby and pearl brooch, gold photo brooch, diamond, ruby and emerald rings gold necklace and bracelets, gold safety pins, gold watches and chains, gold earrings and lockets, gold buttons, ruby and pearl earring, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE IN NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1902, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Rattonsi Ishmjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Cooverbai, wife of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, and Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee and mortgagors, the said Cooverbai, wife of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, and Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, in the undermentioned property, viz.:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land situate in Nesbit Lane, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (6,321) square yards and comprised in the Indenture of lease, dated the 8th day of October, 1881, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Cooverbai wife of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, of the other part, and held under the said lease for residue of the term of 99 years from 1st January, 1899 (except the last day thereof), and bounded on the north by the leasehold ground of Hormasjee Munocherjee Wadia, on the south by the leasehold ground formerly of Keshowjee Naik, but now of Dawoodbhoy Moosakhoy, on the east by the leasehold ground of Framjee Cowasjee Banajee, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. B. 16246 and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 5, and now under Ward No. 6112, and street No. 22, and are now in the occupation of the said Cooverbai, together with the bungalow, buildings, and other erections upon the said piece of land, together with and all rights, easements and appurtenances, except and reserving unto the lessor of the said premises all mines and minerals in or under the said premises or any part thereof with liberty to search for, dig and carry away the said minerals and sink all necessary pits and shafts and to make and erect all necessary erections and machinery, roads and other conveniences and things for the purpose of the said lessor, his successors, and assigns making unto the said Cooverbai, her executors, administrators, or assigns, reasonable compensation for all damages occasioned by the exercise or liberties reserved.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matuchai, Jamsetsee, and Madan, Solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON JOOVARI.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Victoria Dock Shed No. 10, by order of Mr. Gomersey Ryece and on account and at the risk of Messrs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Ismail and Co—

400 bags Rangoon white Joovari landed ex s. s. "Okhla."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt. Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit

---

WANTED, BUNGALOW, near Charni Road or Grant Road Station, about Rs. 50. Reply, UNIVERSAL SUPPLY & AGENCY ASSOCIATION, 16 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, the following BUNGALOWS:—The Crescent, Pedder Road; Poter's Bungalow, Bandora; Sajan Villa and Candy Villa, Mahableshwar, Apply to Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co., 21, Esplanade Road.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A FEW good COMPOSITORS, can find steady, regular employment, at the RAJPUTANA MISSION PRESS, AJMER. Applications with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected, to be addressed to the PRESS MANAGER.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFE NAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PEACH. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1902, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. Solomon as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 14th April, 1902, to MONDAY, the 28th April, 1902, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that LADY JANBAI, widow of SIR THARIA TOPAN, deceased of Bombay Khoja Inhabitant, has contracted to Mortgage the undermentioned properties belonging to the Estate of Sir Tharia Topan, which she has recently agreed to purchase from the Receiver of that Estate. All persons having any claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Inheritance Attachment, Lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to us in writing at our office at the old Secretariat, at Apollo Street, Bombay, within 10 days from this day otherwise the Mortgage may be completed without reference to any such claim.

PROPERTY ON NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

1. All that piece of Government Leasehold Land and Buildings on the North-West side of Narayen Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill, containing 5723 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 86, New No. A 16406, and under old survey No. 1-29 and new survey No 7220, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3347, Street No. 9.

PROPERTY IN PAREL ROAD.

2. All that piece of land on the East side of Parel Road, Chinch Poogli, with two Bangalows containing 2320 square yards, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under No. 606,

PROPERTY IN SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET OR SAMUEL STREET.

3. All that piece of Government land containing 113 1-2 square yards, with the House thereon in Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street and which is registered by the Collector under Old No. 1230, New No. 7 227, old Survey No. 211 and New Survey No. 2600, and is Assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1675, Street Nos. 203, 205, Shamjee Hussaji Street.

PROPERTY IN SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET OR SAMUEL STREAT.

4. All that piece of Government Ground with buildings thereon on the West side of Shamji Hassaji Street, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1230, containing 104 7-9, square yards.

PROPERTY IN CHUTREE SARUNG STREET.

5. All that Fazendari land with the buildings thereon fronting on the South side of Nishandaracha Pada, commonly called Khuduck or Chutree Sarang Street and formerly assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 46, and which piece of land admeasures about 111 square yards.—Dated the 2nd of April, 1902.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for the proposed Mortgagees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 253 OF 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR .....Plaintiff
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Horn y Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No. 60, New No 13691, and New Survey No 1-8467, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bumshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying and being at the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 628, Collector's New No. 2300, Old Survey No. 1-188 and New Survey No. 1603, together with the several messuage tenements, chawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1238 and Street Nos. 49-53, Ward No. 1239 and Street Nos. 71-7, Ward No. 124 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241 and Street Nos. 83 89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427 and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1243 and Street No. 69, Ward No. 1244 and Street No. 69 Ward No. 1248 and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1235 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236 and Street No 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hunuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghelabhai and on the South by the New Hunuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bauhba and Damoder Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Doraji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6. Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees One thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6. Municipal Tansa Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each,

25. Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17. Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
8. Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited.
7. Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1. Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.
3. Shares of the Parroo Mahomed Mills Company Limited.
8. Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.
13. Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.
11. Shares of the Wadia Sinning & Pressing Company Limited.
14. Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
4. Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.
12. Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ld.
50. Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.
10. Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.
2. Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited.
5. Shares of the Appoloid Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MICKELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Janj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOIL

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 180, Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, plateware, rubber tyred victoria, cabriolette, roan waler mare 15-2 1-2, age off 7, harness, ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of J. S. W. Milne, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF WHITE BORDERED NAINSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at, 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Gocaldas Sewji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Churchill and Hoosein—

Ex. s.s. Stanley Hall.

P. 119 C. H, out of 2-15-5 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s. City of Lucknow.

P 119 C.H. out of 16 39—14 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks 39 inches No. 9800.

P. 119 C.H, out of 39-45—14 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s., Ashton Hall.

P 119 C. H. 46-63—15 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No. 9800.

210 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, Nos. 8250 and 9860.

The above goods have been found on survey to be short of the stamped lengths of 22 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirah, wardrobe, chest or drawer, dressing and washhand tables, meatsafe.

1 Edinson's Home phonograph with 35 cylinders.

On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Egypt—

4 cases, 2,955 incandescent electric lamps, 100, 110, 200, 220 and 230 volt, and 8, 16 and 25 candle-power.

1 cask 1,116 incandescent electric lamps, 110 volt and 16 candlepower,

On account of the concerned—

W. S. S 1-10—10 cases white and coloured fancy piece-good ex s. s. Stanley Hall.

W. D. 3, 1—1 case cream nainsooks, ex. e. s. Clan Lamont.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hajee Noormahomed Abdulla—

N. V. C. H. N. A. 2—1 bale 335 pieces dyed Sateem Fents, 22-35 in. 20yds, 105slbs, ex s. s. Lockiel,

" 2—1 bale 325 pieces dyed Sateem Fents, 22-35 in. 20yds, 1060lbs ex s. s, Brittania-

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers,

1 strong panelled cart with a hood, well balanced and finished,

1 rubber tyred victoria,

1 strong victoria, 1 dun coloured Kathiawar mare, and 1 grey country-bred horse.

1 handsome vis-a-vis.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. KEMP AND CO., LD, ENGLISH SHOW CASES, ETC., AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE BOMBAY CLUB.

On TUESDAY, the 15th and THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs Kemp and Co., Ld. consisting of English large size plateglass show cases, cupboards silver jewellery, watches, one gold hunting watch by Webster, leather money purses, bags, dressing cases, photo-frames, albums, purses, ladies' companions, jewel boxes rich glass and crockery ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast and tea sets, Bohimian glass flower vases, best plateware, bronze figures, riding whips, walking sticks, musical boxes, ice boxes, cash and despatch boxes, brass and other bird cages, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, boy's tricycles, cooking stoves, weighing chair, tennis and cricket sets, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARK ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Joomabhai Bana, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim Haji Ahmed, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of January, 1901, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Clark Road on the Byculla Flats, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts (equivalent to 5 1-2 kattheas of luck50) and bounded on the east by the property of Ganoo Babaji Tawrsy, on the west, north and south by the Fazendar's property, together with the messuage, tenements, and or dwellinghouse which is in the course of construction and is being erected thereon, and not yet assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes, and which said piece of land and premises are at present in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES, WIRE AND CAST IRON.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph store yard, Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of caps, sockets, sole plates, posts, lamps, stays, braces, couplings insulators, shackles, buckles, washers, wire tools, acid jars, also about 4 1-2, tons old telegraph wire, and 12 tons cast iron.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivala of Poona, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1891, all the right, title and interest of the said Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivala, in the following properties situate at Poona:—

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES.

In Poona Division within the limits of the Sub-registrar of Haveli, the following property:—

1. In Poona Camp, Sholapur Bazar, house No. 178, upperstoried like a bungalow, bounded as follows:—On the east Public Road passing to north south, on the west house of Tribhowan Pitamber, on the north a Public Road passing from Shawani Peith to Gadapgar and on the south Khadawasla Canal and all the ground comprised herein from front to back.

GROUND IN NISBAT MALI.

2. Prut Nos. 72, 73, 74, the length of these numbers from north to south being 330 and its breadth east by west on the south end being 283 feet and on the north on the river side end 336 feet. It is bounded as follows:—On the east the Road built by the deceased Hormusjee Tadivala as his private property in these numbers and the ground purchased by him from Kashiba Subhana Bhagat Mali and the ground of Tyabali Bhory, on the west Purbatey and Dhaley and Purbatey and Chowgholeys ground, on the North river and on the south Railway compound wall and road, from the land described as above a portion is sold to Ludha Ebrahim length of which is from north to south 743 feet and has compound walls on both the ends, deducting that in the remaining 3066 the deceased Hormusjee Sorabji Tadivala has built bungalows Nos. 111, 113, 114 and 115 and the rest of the ground is open ground in various parts. Out of these bunglows the deceased Hormusjee used to live in No. 111 (bungalow) and in the compound of that bungalow there is a small bungalow and out of this compound in the open ground, on the north-west corner the deceased had given to Kashiba Dugarmali and Kasiba Bhagat Mali to build houses, that ground belonged to the deceased but the building alone is theirs and for that the deceased had got agreements written from them.

3. On the east of these numbers on the other side of the road the ground Prut No. 75. Out of this Mosi Silkay and Bhori and Kasiba Bhagat had sold to the said deceased ground which is from north to south 2700 feet long and east to west on the south end 92 feet and on the north end 110 feet wide.

4. About the land of Tyabali Bhori it is bounded on the east by the lands of Govinda Kokanis and Matharaba Ludkat on the west land of the said deceased described above and bungalows on the abovementioned bungalows and road. On the north ground of Tyabali Bhori and the ground purchased by the said deceased from Raghu Ludkat, and on the south Government road, in the ground stated as above are the bungalows Nos. 117-118, built and some ground is open and in which the deceased Hormusjee Sorabjee Tadivala has laid foundation of building a bungalow and the remaining ground at the north and south end are open in which the said deceased used to cultivate and in which a chawl for servants is built which chawl has No. 115.

5. Prut ground, Prut No. 76, out of this ground (which are) situated on the north of this ground the deceased had purchased from Raghu Ludkat ground whose length from north to south is 880 feet and the breadth from east to west is 10 feet and it is bounded on the east by the land of Matharaba Ludkat, on the west by the land of Tyabali Bhori, on the south ground of the said deceased and on the north river. From this man other land that was bought is included in the description of the lands belonging to the abovementioned grounds and bungalows.

6. Prut mainly No. 85, it is bounded on the east by Shunker Pandurang's ground, on the west bungalow of David Sasoon, namely, Ruby Hall, on the north Dhoby's ground, on the south road passing from east to west. In this ground bungalows Nos. 122 and 123 are built.

7. Prut land Sonar Party, it is bounded on the east by the land of Hari Rangi Proklay, purchased by Bholag, on the west ground of Shanker Pandurang, on the north Race Course (old), on the south road passing from east to west, Its length from east to west on the south end 63 feet and on the north end 56 feet and the length from the north to the south on the east side being 330 feet, and on the west side 366 feet, in which bungalow No. 125 is built.

8. Prut No. 86, the ground is bounded on the east west-south side by the bungalows of David Sassoon, on the north road triangular land (bounded as above) with upper storey bungalow with a well which is given in charity since a very long time, a Dharmsala.

NISBAT MUNGARI PROPERTY (IN THIS LIMIT).

9. Land out of the Prut No. 17, bounded on the east by the boundary of Shah Nishan, on the west by Pruthbanty No. 16, on the north by Railway wall of the north, and on the south road from Bombay Office to Ghorpady, the land as described above being mine, out of this for Railway and Government use for road making ground is taken up which is to be dedgusted and in the remainining ground the deceased had built 26 stalls (stables) a bungalow, a chawl, a school, are built and now in that ground on the south side is a bungalow and the rest of the ground is open, besides this as stated above the rest of the ground is taken up by Government.

10. In Mouze Kondhwy grove land purchased to build a road leading to the Parsee Tower of Silence Prut Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114, are the lands purchased, and in that the road, is built, and on the sides of the road there are grounds that is given in charity, which is in charge of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Hormuz Dustoor Jamaspji.

In Poona Division in the limit of Sub-registrar of taluka Maval the following is the land:—

11. In Mouze Tungarli, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in this village near Lanauli Railway station, a land was taken from Dagnugir and Dhondgir by Mr. Robert on a perpetual lease which has No. 89 which is up to the hillock, that land was given to the deceased as a present by Mr. Robert, at the time of his departure to England.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Smetham and Noble, Attorneys, for the mortgagees at their office, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th April, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 1-16 = — 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 = plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £103 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £84 1-2 = — 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 3-4 = unchanged
Do New York ..... 53 3-4 = ,,
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·16 = plus 1-2
Do New York ..... 4·87 5-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 ,, = ,,

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,000.

Rs. 10·00 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, 11·50 do. Bombay.
,, 6·50 do. Madras.

Rs. 28·00 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Minimum rate received 4 per cent. Average rate 15·91.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 10·00 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, nil. do. Bombay.
,, 12·00 do. Madras.

22·00 at 1-3s. 31-32d.

Minimum rate received full. Average rate 15·97.
Total amount sold during week..... Rs. 60,70,000
Amount to be alloted nest week..... Rs. 30,00,000
Extra allotments Bills in Bombay... Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Extra allotments Bills in Councils Calcutta, Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Tranfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 17,000. Spot 5d. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·58	4·57	4·58	4·39	4·28
+4	+3	+4	+2	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port ..... 12,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 40,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. to Continent 6,000
Mid-Uplands ..... 9 1-4 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jul/ ..... 9·03 + 13
Do. do. Oct. ..... 8·15

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-4, April-May sellers. Tone firmer.

Linseed 53 1-4, June-July. Business done. Tone quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 8th April 1902:—

Cotton	9,989 bales.
Wheat	12,011 cwts.
Linseed	21,895 ,,
Rapeseed	22,374 ,,
Gingelly seed	2,858 ,,
Poppyseed	2,942 ,,
Groundnuts	597 ,,
Castorseed	4,432 ,,
Rice	28,840 ,,
Myrabolams	6,562 ,,
Cottonseed	11,729 ,,

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 29 lakhs up.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A...	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do do	.....	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do do	.....	169 1-2
Marks	3 do do	.....	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	.....	130 1-2
Shanghai	30 ,, ,,	.....	177
Japan	30 ,, ,,	.....	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-2
1st Settlement	97-2

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry.	8 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quite.

Ready	...	9 8 to 9 9
Forward, May ...	...	9 3 to 9 9

Rapeseed.—Ton quiet

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...		6 4 to 6 6
Do. Forward, May...		6 4 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...		6 12
Do. Forward May...		6 12

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	8 12 to 8-13
Forward, May ...	...	8 10 to 8 11

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	...	28 8
Forward, May ...	...	29 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.		Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G.	(Ry. terms)	165	158	153	25 April
Bengals, M.-G.	(Ry. terms)	175	169	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	175	169	...	do.
Belati. (M.-G.)	.....	191	185	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	.....	...	178	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	...	193	187	...	do.
Oomra good staple	.....	...	198	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	.....	193	187	...	do.
Khamgaum do.	.....				
Karanja do.	.....				
Broach do.	.....	220	...	214	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	...	187	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	.....	...	...	212	do.
Westerns	.....	...	...	191	do.

Cotton—Tone strong.

THE OUTRAGE BY MAHSUD OUTLAW.

FURTHER details, regarding the affairs in the Gomal on the 7th instant have now been received. The party attacked consisted of fifteen men of the 27th Punjab Infantry, and two sowars of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. They were ambushed six miles from Tol Khula, on the way to Kajuri Kach. Seven sepoys and one sowar were killed and 8 sepoys wounded. One 303 carbine and seven Martini rifles were carried off. The attacking party are believed to be outlaws living in Birmal. It is reported that the Mahsud "jirga" are deeply incensed at what they declare is an attempt to spoil the arrangement just entered into with the tribe by the Government, and are determined to act promptly in the matter, and to arrest any Mahsuds guilty of complicity in the outrage. Birmal, whence this gang is said to have come, is one of several Afghan districts lying immediately westward of Waziristan. Outlaws and others, who find the Mahsud and Darwesh Khel country too hot to hold them, invariably cross into Afghan territory, returning from time to time for raiding purposes. It is to be feared this particular gang would make direct for Birmal again, carrying off the captured rifles, but their passage to and from the Gomal must have been known to the Mahsud villages near which they passed, and the tribal jirga should be able to discover if they were aided and abetted in any way. The jirga accepted the responsibility of dealing with outlaws, and they must now show whether they have power to do so.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	14	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	21	25	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	14	10	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	50	23	44
Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	8	16
G Mahim and Worli	10	12	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	11
Total.....	119	103	198
Total plague deaths to date ...	111,761	95,768	
Same date last year...	130	106	248

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—April 6, at 3, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the wife of Frank Harrison, of a daughter.
ROSARIO—April 6, at Calicut, the wife of O de Rosario, District Board Engineer, of a son.
SHERMAN—April 7, at Calicut, the wife of C M Sherman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PARRIE—FLOATE—April 2, at London Mission Church, Gooty, by the Rev W W Stephenson, J R Parrie, Civil Medical Department, to Florence, fifth daughter of Captain C Floate.
SHEARIN—DE CASTELLAS—April 2, at the M E Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev J T Robertson, James Walter Tomlin Shearin, eldest son of the late James Shearin of Cawnpore, country produce merchant, to Louise Seraphine, only surviving daughter of the late Sieur Dominique Ferron of Chanderanagore, Conseil agree pres le Tribunal de Premiera Instance, Barrister-at-law.

DEATHS.

MARRIOTT—April 7, at 7-1, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, John Henry Marriott, aged 41 years and 4 months.
ROBERTSON—April 2, at No. 3-1, Royd Street, Calcutta, Annie Augusta, the beloved wife of Mr J A Robertson, Senior, aged 54 years, 7 months and 6 days.

GREAT REDUCTION
in the price of the
WONDERFUL TONIC
"FERRO-VINA"
A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the
HOT WEATHER.
Rs. 1 per bottle only.
10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 0-45m., 1-28s. Low water, 6-35m., 7-13s.
Second Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, Evening Concert in aid of Dr. Blaney's Fund.
P. and O. s. s. Victoria, with English mails of 28th ultimo due to arrive at 3 p.m.

FLOGGING FOR BEGGING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged 17 beggars with begging in Hornby Road. Of these 17 ten boys including a blind one were ordered to receive 6 stripes, 3 elderly beggars were sent to jail for 10 days' hard labour, and the rest being children under 7, were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—At old Dhobi Ghaut near Ripon Road, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Koodrat Nadir, a mendicant, aged 50. The evidence showed that Koodrat married a mendicant named Jainabee on Tuesday night and went in the morning as usual to wash himself in a tank near the Ghaut. One Purshram Chawa, a Hindu labourer saw his body floating in the tank and gave information to the police. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was returned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m.:—

March ..... Viscount Nelson ..... Zehle
Overture ..... The Calif of Bagdad ... Boieldien
Selection ..... An Artist's Model ..... Sidney Jones
Song ..... The Flight of Ages ... Bevan
Reminiscences of ... Offenbach ..... Offenbach
Valse ..... City Life ..... Translateur

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne Coroner of Bombay held an inquest yesterday morning, at Sutar Chawl, relating to the death of Nathibai, aged 32, wife of one Girdharlal Tulsidas, a Commission agent, who resided on the second story of a house in that locality. The evidence showed that a woman named Motee who lived at the same house heard on Wednesday afternoon, a thud in the "chawk" on the ground floor. She alarmed the inmates of the house and it was ascertained that Nathi had met her death by her having accidentally fallen down from a window of the second story. She had a large wound on her forehead and she was bleeding from her mouth, ears and nose. A copper chaty was lying by her. Before any assistance could be afforded she died. A verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to having accidentally fallen down from the window of a second story was returned.

NO NEGLIGENCE.—At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, before the Chief Judge, Mr. George May, manager to the Wallace Flour Mills, and his wife, Mrs. Mary May, sued the Municipal Commissioner and Yusufalli Abdulalli, a contractor for damages of Rs. 895, sustained by them on the 3rd November last, on account of the defendants' failure to properly fence and guard an excavation on the Tardeo Road. Mr. Dadiseth, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for the defendants. On the day in question Mr. May with his wife and children drove to Mahim to see a friend there. On their return their horse fell into the excavation and sustained some injury. The defence was that there was a strong fencing & no negligence as to the guarding of the excavations. The Judge held there was no doubt that due precautions were taken by the defendants. It was simply an accident on account of the horse guetting out of control. His Honour dismissed the suit.

SUIT AGAINST A LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, the suit brought by Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chobe against the Oriental Life Assurance Company, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,400 with costs. Mr. Chimanlal. H. Setalwad and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, and Modial, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., for the defendant Company.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that this was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 1,400, being the amount of money due under two policies on the life of one Narayen Krishna Khot, deceased, which, it was alleged, were attached and sold under a decree against the estate of the deceased and bought by the plaintiff. The first point to be decided was whether the decree under which the sale took place, was one which bound the estate of the deceased. The suit under the decree in which the sale took place was brought in the Poona Small Causes Court by N. V. Deogerkar in respect of a debt due by the deceased to him, and it was brought against N. K. Khot, deceased, by his heir and uncle Luxmon Mahadev Khot. It was to be remarked that a suit could not be brought by or against a dead man, and if the person entitled to sue, or liable to be sued was dead, the suit must be brought by or against the person who was entitled or liable at the date of the suit, making it clear on the face of the plaint how the right or liability arose. Consequently this was a suit against no body, and in his lordship's opinion, the decree in it affected no property. His lordship held that the decree in the Small Causes Court suit did not bind the estate of the deceased. If there was no decree affecting the estate of the deceased, all subsequent proceedings taken under that decree were nullities and the plaintiff had no right of suit. The debt was the debt of the company, but no debt due by the company had been attached nor was any notice given to the company, but a notice was sent to the manager of the company, and the debt was described as being due by him, and the debt sold was in the certificate so described. His lordship, accordingly, passed a decree for the defendants, but as the suit had arisen through a mistake which had been made in defendants' office, his lordship awarded them no costs.

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DEATH OF MR. W. B. GREEN.

IT is with regret that we record the death, which took place at his residence, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. W. B. Green, the proprietor of Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Restaurant. For some time the deceased gentleman had been in failing health, and in May of last year, he went to England. After his return to Bombay in November last, however, his health gradually became worse. A fortnight ago he had to take to his bed. Drs. Field, Childe and Quicks were called in, but death ensued on Wednesday as already stated, it being ascribed to an abscess on the liver. The deceased, who was fifty-four years of age, joined the firm, which is now carried on under his name, 29 years ago. At that time the business was carried on in premises which were situated under the carriage shelter on the bunder. Afterwards Mr. Green took up an appointment at the Byculla Club, but later on he again associated himself with the Apollo Bunder rooms, which at that time were being carried on by Messrs. Minus and Kerver. For some years he continued with the firm, and finally took over the business, in which he was joined in partnership in 1882 by Mr. Reed. Up to 1890 the business was conducted under the name of Messrs. Green and Reed. On Mr. Reed's retirement Mr. Green once more became sole proprietor; and he occupies that position up to the time of his death. Three years ago the present extensive buildings occupied by the firm on the Apollo Bunder were built, and they were opened for business on January 1st, 1901. The deceased leaves a widow, and his death will be regretted by an extensive circle of friends.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Sewri cemetry, where a large number of friends and relatives of the deceased gentleman assembled. The cortege left the residence of the deceased shortly after 4 o'clock, and arrived at the gates of the cemetry at the appointed hour, where it was met by the Rev. Mr. Richard S. Spooner, Harbour Chaplain, who subsequently conducted the burial service. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were:—Mr. J. F. Peacock, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hyde, Mrs. Bathress, Mr. N. Procter, Mr. T. J. Watt, Mrs. Laythorpe, Miss Grogarn, Mr. G. M. Jackson, Mr. E. W. Thompson, Mr. W. F. Webb, Mr. A. R. Sharp, Mr. A. E. L. Mapp, Major Leslie, B. V. A., Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Defreee, Mr. W. J. Essai, Mr. Rushton, Mr. Claridge, Mr. J. A. Cronin, Mr. G. E. Thomas. Mr. C. E. Howard, Mr. T. R. Lawrence, Mr. E. Mayall, Mr. J. J. Killen, Mr. R. W. Sharp, Mr. T. M. English and others.

A REVENUE SUIT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Revenue Judge, Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata and five others filed an appeal against the Government regarding an order which increased the assessment on certain pieces of their land situated at Parel and Sewree. Mr. R. Carnac barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Kirkpatric, barrist-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the respondent.

The pieces of land in dispute were held by the plaintiffs and their predecessors in title for a number of years, and the rent which they paid for them was fixed and uniform. The plaintiff said that in limitation of the right of Government they had a right to hold the lands in question at a fixed and uniform rate, and that the Government had no right to enhance it. Four notices were issued by the Collector of Bombay to inform them that the assessment of the four pieces of land had been settled at one anna and six pies per square yard per year for one of the pieces, and at one anna per square yard per year for the other three. The notices further intimated that the assessment was guaranteed for 30 years from 1st October 1899. The plaintiffs urge that they were given no opportunity to show cause against the assessment before it was fixed. Besides the increase in the rate in respect of the first piece of land was 18 times, and in respect of the other three 12 times the original rent paid by them to the Government. They said that they had ascertained that the Collector had first assessed the peices of land in question in 1876, under the belief that the nieghbouring holders of land had made encroachments upon them. But it was a mistake since the lands were really "inam" lands and not liable to be assessed. The plaintiffs had paid the assessment under a mistaken belief that the Collector had a right to assess them. The plaintiffs requested his Honour to declare that the Collector had no right to increase the assessment, and that the original assessment was improperly fixed and levied; that the same might be cancelled and the amount of Rs. 436-15-11 already levied be refunded to them.

The defence was that the predecessors of the plaintiffs were granted in title certain batty fields and grounds in Parel, by two inam grants dated 29th December 1753, and 20th October 1821. Encroachments were made by the owners of the land upon the surrounding land which belonged to the Government from time to time. The four pieces of land in question formed a part of the land thus encroached upon. The Collector of Bombay under provisions of Regulation XIX, of 1827, had in March 1879, assessed the same at the rate of a pie per square yard per year, by a notice to the owners of the lands in question. The owners had regularly paid the rent up to the present time, and it was not open to them to contest the right of Government to make the assessment. Such an action on the part of the plaintiffs was barred by limitation. Besides no resolution of Government limited the powers of the Collector to re-assess the lands, neither was there any obligation on him to consult the owners or give them a notice before doing so.

Further evidence being heard the suit was dismissed with costs.

THE BOERS IN INDIA.

THE TROUBLE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

ANOTHER PRISONER DEAD.

A Bangalore correspondent states there has been quite a change for the better in the conduct of the Boers at Trichinopoly since the incident of last week. They had, previous to their misconduct, a recreation ground set apart for them, but this privilege has now been withdrawn, and they are altogether confined to their enclosure. Of the prisoners wounded one more has since succumbed making two deaths over last Thursday's wanton affair. The other two wounded men are expected to recover. Fifty more prisoners, under an escort of the Durhams, arrived at Trichinopoly Camp on Monday morning, being part of the last shipment. On their arrival they were met at the gate of the barbed wire enclosure by about 200 Boers of the camp, but they were not accorded the usual greetings. Other arrivals or departures on parole have always been met or sent off with an enthusiastic demonstration and much singing of Oom Paul. It is believed the deaths of their two fellow-prisoners have depressed them. The first man killed in the disturbance was a close connection of Botha.

BOMBAY SHYLOCK.

AT the Small Cause Court, yesterday, before Mr. M. K. Hakim, the Fourth Judge, the Marwadi firm of Jasa Booder and Company sued one G. Sahim for a claim of Rs. 60 and Rs. 185 interest on it. Mrs. Santoke (Junior), pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Paymaster, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that the defendant had passed a promissory note for Rs. 80 in favour of the plaintiffs in January 1901, which the plaintiffs claimed as their principle. Mr. Paymaster brought to the notice of his Honour the extraordinary rate of interest 150 per cent charged by the plaintiffs on the note. He further stated that the promissory note as stated therein was in renewal of another, to the amount of which the interest also was added. Thus the plaintiffs had charged interest on interest.

His Honour asked the plaintiff whether he had charged 150 per cent interest. The plaintiff said that before the plague he used to charge an anna per rupee per month, but since then he had doubled the rate of interest.

His Honour remarked that he thought the days of Shylock had gone long ago, but he had found a living Shylock in the suitor. He ordered the amount of the decree to be made payable by Rs. 1-8 per month.

A QUESTION which is likely to engage the attention of the Government of India in the immediate future is the strength of the civilian cadre for the Punjab, which the formation of the North-West Frontier Province has brought under discussion.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed:—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dowkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Sakhatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his Lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotum Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. Da Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Mr. J. E. Keess
Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtiker
Mr. F. W. Cresswell
Mr. D. M. Forbes
Mr. A. E. Duchesne
Mr. T. H. Hannah
Mr. L. B. Ker
Mr. F. W. Gymer

Mr. Bicknell, in answer to the Advocate General, said that he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Mottial, solicitors. Mathuradas Kallianji was a client of his in the year 1900. He made an application for probate for Mathuradas. He could not remember in what particular papers the usual notices were published. He identified

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sirsa and Neemuch, the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are variable in direction and fresh to light in force.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in defect of normal in the Punjab, and the minimum from 5° to 6° in excess at Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Rajkot, Deesa, Jhansi and Allahabad. The maximum temperature varied from 106° at Deesa and Cuddapah to 84° at Veraval and the minimum from 64° at Belgaum to 85° at Cuddapah.

The sky is nearly overcast at Allahbad, Bombay and Masulipatam.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Raipur and Saugor.

Local scattered rain accompanied by thunder o duststorms is likely in the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1902.

WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA?

A CHAPTER in Mr. Meredith Townsend's "Asia and Europe," published a few months ago, is devoted to the consideration of the above question which is answered in the negative. An anonymous writer, who signs himself "C.S., C.I.E.," and may therefore be regarded as a mature civilian, replies to Mr. Townsend in the belated number of the "Calcutta Review" and takes the ground from under his feet. Mr. Townsend, who was formerly associated with the late Mr. R. H. Hutton, as editor of the "Spectator," served his journalistic apprenticeship in Calcutta on the "Friend of India," wherefore "C.S." is pleased to refer to him as the "able but pessimistic publicist from Serampore" and to remark that Calcutta is not India, and is in short as much and as little interesting to a man at Lahore as Rio de Janeiro can be at this moment to a Mexican. How then, he asks, was the editor of an English journal, in such a place, before the existence of railways, to form a completely accurate judgment of the state of public opinion all over a peninsula, as large and at least as well populated—to take Mr. Townsend's own words—as Europe, west of the Vistula? Mr. Townsend, like Mr. Maclean and many another self-constituted authority on India, speaks of the country as it was when he was here, of people who were less intelligent than they are to-day, and who had not then come to recognise, much less to appreciate, the blessings of English rule. The main fault of the whole volume is that Mr. Townsend wrote of the past as the present. He would have his readers believe that to-day the native would prefer the times that are gone, when he had the right to make volition executive; the right to crush an enemy and reward a friend; the right above all to be free from that burden of external laws, moral duties and responsibilities to others with which Europeans have loaded life. This interestingness of life, Mr. Townsend is prepared to admit, was purchased at the price of much danger and suffering, that the land was full of violence, that private war was universal, that danger from invasion, insurrection, and above all, mutiny, never ended. Yet he questions if these circumstances were even considered drawbacks. He firmly believes that to the immense majority of the active classes of India the old time was a happy time; that they dislike our rule as much for the leaden order it produces as for its foreign character; and that they would welcome a return of the old disorders if they brought back with them the old vividness and, so to speak, romance of life. It is hard to realise that one who desires to be considered well informed on Indian questions could possibly write in this strain. "C.S." suggests that Mr. Townsend has acquired in the course of his journalistic experience, the belief that to convince the average reader there is nothing more effective than a tone of peremptory oracle unfettered by fact.

Mr. Townsend does not believe that personal liberty, religious liberty, equal justice, and perfect security are so valued as to overcome the inherent and incurable dull distaste felt by the brown man to the white who gives them. That the dull distaste is there cannot be gainsaid, but dull distaste is not violent hatred or active enmity. There is little that is inflammable in it. Yet "the pessimistic publicist from Serampore" asks us to believe that the empire which came in a day will disappear in a night. He regards the Indian empire as a miracle, not in the rhetorician's sense but in the theologian's sense, a thing which exists and is alive, but cannot be accounted for by any process of reasoning founded on experience and terms it a miracle as a floating island of granite would be a miracle, or a bird of brass which flew and sung and lived on in mid-air. The Indian empire is to him a structure built on nothing, without foundations, without buttresses, held in its place by some force, the origin of which is undiscoverable and the nature of which has never been explained. A small corporation of fifteen hundred men and a garrison of sixty-five thousand hold an empire whose population is counted by hundreds of millions. They constitute the Indian empire, says Mr. Townsend; "Banish those fifteen hundred men in black, defeat that slender garrison in red and the Empire has ended, the structure disappears and brown India emerges unchanged and unchangeable." Mr. Townsend presupposes a great deal. He seems to forget that an attempt was once made to banish those fifteen hundred men in black and to defeat that slender garrison in red, but the structure was strengthened and brown India emerged not only changed but to a great extent cleansed and purified. It may be that there is no nation or tribe or caste in India which is certain in the hour of trial to stand by the white man's side, as Mr. Townsend says. But it is equally certain that no tribe or caste can count on the earnest co-operation of any other tribe or caste and there is not one of them, but knows that each tribe and caste would fight for its own hand. That the downfall of British dominion in India would mean anarchy and bloodshed, and that the moment the Union throughout its course the present epidemic has been much less fatal than any of its predecessors of the last five years. Last week along with the sudden increase in plague deaths there was a rise in the number of fatal cases of phthisis and respiratory diseases. This week we have to record a decrease greater than the previous increase, the figures of the mortality from these complaints being 291 against 353. Against 200 deaths from fever recorded a week ago we have to note 170 for the past seven days. In regard to other diseases there is also some cause for satisfaction in the diminished mortality. That the returns in the aggregate do not show a more favourable comparison with the corresponding week last year than is the case is due to an increase in deaths from old age and debility and a somewhat greater number of fatal cases of dysentery.

Jack was lowered on Bombay Castle that of Russia—or of America if she happened to have an "imperialist" President at the time—would float in its stead is certain and the last state of the empire would be worst than the first.

But Mr. Townsend does not foretell the downfall of the British Empire in India to give place to a Russian Empire. He believes that the change will come from within, that they will shake off the yoke themselves, because, forsooth, "the Asiatics were never conquered and India has never endured a foreign yoke." Mr. Townsend believes that the admission of natives to the Civil Service will go far towards bringing about the change, that the influence of the native press will hasten it. And he foreshadows that there will be nothing left to fight for when the great insurrection comes. Further we are asked to go and India will re-emerge as she was, shortly to be reduced to the condition in which we found her. And the terrible forecast is even not yet ended. The "pessimistic publicist" tells us that India will fly in pieces, the ancient hostilities of race and creed and history, none of which we have had time to extinguish, will revive at once and life will again be made interesting as of old by incessant wars, invasions and struggles for personal ascendancy. Further still within five years the railways will be torn up; the universities will be scouted by the military rulers, the population will begin to decline, "and in short—for one word expresses it all—India will once more be Asiatic." Does any one who knows the native of to-day believe he is so foolish? Unless where dogmatic inaccuracy seems likely to enforce erroneous conclusions, "C. S." thinks it would be ungeneerous to dwell upon the misstatements of so distinguished a writer as Mr. Townsend. But he points out in passing that Alexander found no difficulty in conquering India, that the power of his successors endured for ages and that India bore the yoke of various foreign invaders between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries of the Christian era. The influence of the disloyal section of the native press, Mr. Townsend over-estimates, and he is evidently unaware that loyalty of the native generally runs neck and neck with self-interest. The debacle will not come as Mr. Townsend prophesies. India, of her own initiative, will never throw off the yoke till every caste and creed combine. Even then without foreign assistance she could hope to achieve nothing for she is unarmed. But given that, each and every native of this country might well add to his Litany, from such an India, as Mr. Townsend describes, Good Lord deliver us.

AMERICA VERSUS CARDIFF.

WERE it not for the little strip of water which Americans are pleased to describe as the "herring pond" serious havoc could be wrought with England's export trade in coal. Indeed, it is not at all unlikely that the Americans could carry coals to Newcastle on terms that would be advantageous even to that bituminiferous district. As matters stand at present the Atlantic—that is the cost of freightage—is the only serious drawback to American coal exporters dumping down on the Continent endless cargoes of coal. They can take coal to France at the present time at such prices as seriously menace the exporters of Cardiff and Newcastle, and their coal appears to answer its purpose admirably, notwithstanding that its journey across the Atlantic always has a tendency to render it dusty and friable. For a long time now American colliery owners have been endeavouring—spasmodically perhaps—to institute competition with English coal exporters, but this disadvantage has always stood in their way. Probably, however, their efforts will meet with more success in the future, for we learn that a cargo of coal has been received at La Rochelle, and it possesses very few of the disadvantages that are usually associated with coal from the States. It is sufficiently cheap to be worth the ordering; it possesses from 40 to 50 per cent. of lumps; and that which is absolute "slack" as it is technically termed, may be made into briquettes by means of tar. This cargo, which is the first instalment of a contract for several thousand tons, was certainly carried at exceptionally low freights, but no doubt should a permanent trade be established shippers would find it worth their while to reduce their freightage. At any rate the coal is giving every satisfaction, and is being used as locomotive fuel with great success. Up to the present the region which is now importing American coal has been supplied by Cardiff, and the quantity annually taken is 700,000 tons. Should this trade be taken away from Welsh collieries there will be quite an appreciable diminution in their trade, and if American owners determine to diminish their prices still further there is no doubt that other districts will be lost to British importers.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

THROUGHOUT the Presidency agricultural conditions are as favourable as could be expected, having regard to preceding circumstances. An indication of a gradual amelioration of distress in the famine-stricken districts is to be found in the substantial decrease in the number on famine relief last week. The figures for the week under report show that there were 205,156 in receipt of relief as compared with 242,211 in the preceding week. In the Panch Mahals tnere was a decrease of 18,551 in the number on the relief works and the numbers in receipt of relief in the villages and poor houses has also largely decreased. At the present time agricultural operations have ceased. In Kaira all the rabi crops have been got in and in the talukas where well water is obtainable the sowing of jowari is in progress. The decrease in the number on relief is 7,889, a figure which is just over a thousand in excess of the decrease in Ahmedabad. The cotton harvest is practically completed in Broach, and there also the harvesting of tobacco is well in hand. In various parts of the district lands are being prepared for the coming season. In the Amod taluka there is a deficiency of fodder, but throughout the district cattle remain healthy. The price of bajri has fallen from 12 seers to 12 seers 8 chataks per rupee. A considerable portion of the land in Surat is under preparation for next season. The prices of food grains have fallen in that district. In the Konkan the harvesting of the rabi crops is practically completed. The land is being prepared for next season in Ratnagiri. The price of rice at Ratnagiri is 11 seers 32 tolas per rupee, but it varies in the district from 10 seers 32 tolas at Mandangad to 13 seers 4 tolas at Khed. There is great variation also in the price of nagli. At Ratnagiri it is 12 seers 74 tolas per rupee, but at Malvan it is selling at 17 seers 55 tolas. In Nasik the threshing of the rabi crops is busily proceeding The planting of the sugarcane continues in the Baglan taluka. There was rain throughout the Deccan during the week in varying quantities. There was 40 cents of rain at Sholapur, where, however, the rabi crops in light soil have withered for want of moisture and are being used as fodder. The estimate of the rabi outturn is 8 annas. In the Satara District there was 56 cents of rain at Tasgaon and the estimate of the rabi crops is 12 annas. In Bijapur the maximum fall of rain was at Bagevadi, where 1 inch 40 cents was received There is little variation in the prices of grains. In Belgaum there were 2 inches 7 cents of rain at Athni, and in Dharwar 1 inch 60 cents at Naval. In Sind there is very little alteration to record. The river at Karachi has risen slightly and the harvesting of rabi crops continues throughout the district. In Larkana the estimate of the rabi harvest is 8 annas. On the Upper Sind Frontier at Jacobabad, on the 6th, a heavy dust storm passed. Throughout Sind cattle are healthy and there is plenty of fodder.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

AFTER the rise in the plague mortality recorded last week it is satisfactory to find that the latest returns show a decline in the weekly total of deaths. The fatal cases of plague during the seven days ended on Tuesday numbered 830 or 79 fewer than in the previous week. The figures of the mortality from all causes show an even more satisfactory decrease, for there were 226 fewer deaths than in the preceding period, the number being 1,676 against 1,902. As indicated by the vital statistics for the last two or three weeks the health of the city is now much about the same as it was at the same period of last year. The aggregate of deaths shows three fewer than in the week ending on the 2nd April 1900, and an analysis of the returns indicates that though the plague mortality for this week is greater by 169 cases than in the corresponding week of last year the decreased mortality from fevers and respiratory diseases more than compensates for the comparative increase of plague in a couple of isolated weeks. Comparision of the plague statistics of this season with those of last year is now for the first time unfavourable to 1902, but against this temporary disadvantage we have to place the fact that

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

WE hear from Peshawar that the Haddah Mullah has reached Kabul, but the report needs confirmation.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will arrive at Simla about May 15th visiting the Pasteur Institute at Kussauli on his way from Kalka.

IN the case in which Captain Evans, Plague Officer Mirzapur, was waylaid and murderously assaulted, five persons have been sent up by the police and committed to the Sessions. One of the accused is a woman.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending April 8 was, 1,676, giving a death-rate of 112·30 per annum per thousand as against 112·64 the corresponding period of last year and 109·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 170 died from fevers; 830, plague 6, small-pox; 8, measles; 3, leprosy; 126 phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 165, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 43, dysentery; 47, still-born; 48, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 70; Brahmin, 61; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 934; Hindu low caste, 177; Musalman, 313; Parsee, 31; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 61; Eurasian, 3; European, 10; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 281 as against 253 the corresponding period of last year, and 167 the average over the past five years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Englishman":—The Simla season promises this year to be a full and lively one as nearly all the usual residences in the station have been snapped up. The "calling" question is the great topic of conversation among all new arrivals in the station, and if all be true there will be "episodes" galore before the autumn sets in. Hitherto the Viceroy's, the Commander-in-Chief's and the Lieutenant-Governor's wives have been the three ladies in the station who have very rightly been absolved from calling or returning calls made upon them. Now it is said that the wives of members of Council are about to copy their example but will go so far as to return strangers' calls by sending back their own cards by post. Several heads of departments also wish to follow the example being set by the ladies whose husbands have the privilege of sitting at the Viceroy's Council, and no one seems to know where the list of privileged persons is to end. What would be impossible in Calcutta or Bombay may succeed in official Simla, but heart-burnings have, it is whispered, already commenced in earnest on the Himalayas, and it seems very doubtful whether even the "burra memsahibs" of the Council will be allowed to escape the performance of ordinary social obligations.

AN amusing story at the expense of the military authorities is being told in the smoking-rooms of the Service clubs just now. It is to the effect that a short time ago, instructions were issued to all commanding officers of regiments calling upon them to report by a certain date, first whether they were in favour of the substitution of a tail-coat for the present pattern mess-jacket, and, secondly, whether such tails should be red or blue. Among the numerous replies received by the Committee appointed to inquire into this important matter was one which ran as follows:—"Sir,—In answer to your question of the —inst., I beg to report that (1) I approve the adoption of a tail-coat for mess purposes, and (2) that I consider that one tail should be red and the other one blue."

IN the club world of London, a disposition is already manifesting itself to make the Coronation festivities of next summer a source of profit. The Committee, of the United Service Club, for example, have decided to provide seats to view the procession for one thousand members and their friends at a charge of one guinea per head, while "standing room only" will be available for a large number of others at a somewhat smaller charge. On the day of the procession a half-guinea luncheon will be served on the Club premises, and a scheme for providing early breakfasts as well is in contemplation. In connection with this it is interesting to note that on the occasion of the Coronation of the late Queen Victoria a breakfast was served to members of the Athenæum at seven o'clock in the morning.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

ONE'S native language is so seldom a puzzle that few people sit down to think out the phases it went through before it reached the development that flows so easily from one's tongue and clothes satisfactorily one's thoughts. Yet the accretions and alterations and clippings that the English language has gone through are considerable and most interesting, if we will only allow ourselves to be guided through these variations by pleasant philologists. IN WORDS AND THEIR WAYS IN ENGLISH, SPEECH (a) Mr. James Bradstreet Greenough, Professor of Latin, and Mr. George Lyman Kittredge, Professor of English, both of Harvard University, take us by the devious but pleasant mazes of the English language pointing out how foreign and unfamiliar words grew into daily use, how slang rose in the social scale and fixed itself in use and dictionary. Although, as these enterprising professors tell us "the practical man, who rides in electric cars, talks by the long distance telephone, and dictates his letters to a stenographer, seldom has time to think that he is the heir of all the ages," it does occur at times to thoughtful people to wonder how in the short span of twenty-five years or so a man acquires all the myriad variety of words that a full command of his own language means and the meditation often goes further into the system by which all this marvellous and multiplied verbiage arose from the primitive simple sounds that must have represented the early articulation of the very first Briton. This book satisfies much of this wonder and answers all reasonable queries. We have here chapters on familiar or colloquial language and the dignified utterance of the public speaker. We see how learned words became popular, how technical or class dialects were accepted in ever widening circles, how a shocking amount of slang became legitimised speech, though remaining still in the "undignified" list. We are glad to see that the professors though they are neither dryas-dust purists who cruelly draw the line between bad and good styles of language yet deprecate unbridled indulgence in slang:—"The unchecked and habitual use of slang (even polite slang) is deleterious to the mind, the use of slang tends to level all those nice distinctions of meaning, all those differentiations between word and word, which the consensus of the language has been at such pains to build up. Everything is 'fine!' or 'immense!' or 'stunning!' or 'just gay!' from an appetizing breakfast to an epic poem, from Alpine scenery to the cut of a friend's coat. Slang has been called the 'lazy man's dialect' and if the sign of cultivation is an enriched vocabulary, the constant use of vague and unselected terms for every shade of meaning must gradually reduce one's thought to the same ignorant level from which most slang proceeds." The balance must be held even between the purist and the innovater. There is a battle for ever going forward between them as to what words shall be adopted and what kept out of the authorised vocabulary of a language. The chapters on the Literary language and on the absorption of Latin into English and on Fashion in Language are as interesting reading as they are good writing. Indeed it is difficult to open any part of this book without being attracted and forced to read on, so well are the points put and so clearly are the processes by which words grew into the language described. The book is learned but not dry, and we are not long before we join in the enthusiasm of the authors and share their view that "it is an absurdity to regard the study of words as a narrow and trivial diversion of pedants. Words are the signs of thoughts and thoughts make history."

George Bell and Sons MINIATURE SERIES OF PAINTERS (b) is filling up its list steadily, HANS HOLBEIN, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS and LORD LEIGHTON being now added to this charming and useful little library. The sketch of Holbein's life and work has been entrusted to Mr. Arthur B. Chamberlain of the Birmingham Art Gallery, we have eight illustrations of the painter's art, and as much information on the history and dates of his numerous pictures as can be given in so limited a compass. Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures and life are described by Mr. Rowley Cleeve who wrote on George Romney for this series. We are given eight of Reynolds' best works—mostly from the National Gallery, with a list of his chief works in the public galleries. Their number proved him to have been one of the most industrious, as the pictures show him to have been one of the most successful of modern painters. Lord Leighton's art in its various phases is respresented by several illustrations and Dr. George C. Williamson writes a short life and appreciation of the artist, who was almost more sculptor than painter. This admirable series of famous painters is eminently calculated for the short moments of leisure enjoyed by busy men who do not want to lose sight of the artistic side of life, past or present. The little volumes can be taken up at any moment and glanced through either as guides of what to see when opportunity offers, or as reminders of happy hours spent with the Old and Modern Masters.

THE PROPHET OF BERKELEY SQUARE, (c) by Robert Hichens, is a thoroughly ridiculous extravaganza quite as amusing as anything its auther ever wrote. The plot is just an absurdity round which he weaves the maddest complications with a success that makes the reader laugh till the tears come. The Prophet is the victim of his own wild determination to be a successful reader of the stars. He foretells right once, and then begin his truly awful efforts after a star-gazer's career. Lady Enid, his cousin, in her own way, rivals the Prophet in her attempt to lead a silly life to which she was not born. She is conscious of looking and being considered a sensible girl, but does not like the gentle imputation. By a sensible girl, according to her, is generally meant:—

"A sort of girl who likes fresh air, washes her face with yellow soap, sports dogskin gloves, drives in an open cart in preference to a shut brougham, enjoys a cold tub and Whyte Melville's novels, laughs at ghosts, and cries over "Misunderstood" considers the Bishop of London a deity and the Albert Memorial a gem of art, would wear a neat Royal fringe in her grave, and a straw hat and shirt on the Judgment Day—if she were in the country for it—walks with the guns, sings "Home, Sweet Home" in the evening after dinner, to her bald-headed father, thinks the "Daily Mail" an intellectual paper, the Royal Academy an up-lifting institution, the British officer a demi-god with a heart of gold in a body of steel and the road from Calais to Paris the way to Heaven. That's what they mean by a sensible girl, isn't it?"

"I daresay it is" said the Prophet, endeavouring not to feel as if he were sitting with a dozen or so of very practised stump orators.

Lady Enid's description of what she professed when she posed as being silly included just as elaborate a list of much more extraordinary fads. Mr. Hichens revels in the absurdities he creates and if the situation is somewhat strained in this tragic comedy, he relieves the tension by the ineffably funny contretemps that succeed one another with amazing rapidity in the agonised effort of the Prophet to be consistent and true to his misguided determination.

A GALLANT QUAKER, (d) by Margaret H. Roberton is a story of the early days of the friends when they had to endure much persecution. Theophila Talbot, the heroine, and Cristopher Meade, the hero, are both brave followers of George Fox, and go through much tribulation because of their fidelity to their Quaker opinions. The time is the latter half of the 17th century and the writer contrives to lend much charm to her recital of the varying fortunes of the Friends. Square Talbot, the reckless grandfather of Theophila, who views her religion with horror, and his son, her uncle, whose unscrupulous villainy well nigh beggars the heroine, are well drawn and their lawlessness is in marked and excellent contrast with the meekness and spirited endurance of the persecuted Quakers. Some of these go off with William Penn to the state of Delaware in "The Kent" to enjoy liberty of conscience, while others remain at home waiting for better times.

(a) WORDS AND THEIR WAYS IN ENGLISH SPEECH, Greenough and Kittredge, Macmillan & Co., 5 billings.

(b) HANS HOLBEIN, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, LORD LEIGHTON, Bell's Miniature Series of Painters, One sailing each.

(c) THE PROPHET OF BERKELEY SQUARE, by Robert Hichens, Methuen's Colonial Library.

(d) A GALLANT QUAKER, by Margaret H. ROBERTON, Methuen's Colonial Library.

A DECADE ago a Bengali book, priced more than a rupee, would have found but few purchasers; but at present books worth four or five rupees a copy find a ready sale. Among the latest high-priced Bengali books is a life of Napoleon Bonaparte, a work of 600 closely printed pages, which promises to be one of the popular publications of the day.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SLOW PROGRESS.

STEYN AND DE WET IRRECONCILABLE.

STEYN MAY GO BLIND.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Persistent reports are current that the peace negotiations are making some progress, the chief obstacle being Steyn and De Wet, who do not share the conciliatory disposition of the Transvaalers.

Meanwhile no official information on the subject is forthcoming.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Mr. Steyn is suffering from a disease which threatens loss of his sight.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said that strictly speaking no peace negotiations were proceeding.

Whether the Boer leaders would make any offer he was unable to say and still less whether such offer was likely to be satisfactory. He himself was not very sanguine.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

March 28th—At Ladybrand, accidentally injured, Lieut. Dixon, 4th Volunteer Battalian Durham Light Infantry.

April 4th—At Gelderland, missing Lance Corporal Wheeler, 3rd Hussars.

April 5th—At Pretoria, dangerously ill of enteric, Trooper W. Cave, 19th Hussars.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach is indisposed and the Budget is, therefore, postponed until Monday.

COUNT VON BULOW GOES TO VIENNA.

Count von Bulow, who is returning homewards from Italy, has gone to Vienna.

TORPEDO DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

THE CRANE DAMAGED.

The torpedo destroyer Crane has been seriously damaged in a collision at Portsmouth with the destroyer Teaser.

[The Torpedo Boat destroyer Crane was built by Thorneycroft at Chiswick and was launched in 1896 She has a length of 215 feet, with a beam of 20 feet 8 inches and a draught of six feet six inches. Her displacement is 360 tons, her indicated horse power is 5,900 and at extreme speed she is capable of going 30·7 knots an hour. Her boilers are of the Reed type. Her guns are one 12pr. quick firing and five 6pr. quick firers and she has two (single) train tubes for 18 inch torpedoes. The Teaser was built by Laird Brothers of Birkenhead and was launched in 1895, She is 200 feet long has a beam of 19 feet 5 inches, and a draught of 5 feet 5 inches. She has a displacement of 315 tons, her indicated horse power is 4,500, and her extreme speed is 27·6 knots per hour. She is fitted with White's boilers and her armament is the same as that of the Crane. The Crane's complement numbers 62, and that of the Teaser is 50.]

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION RATIFIED BY CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Emperor of China has affixed his seal ratifying the Manchurian Convention.

MR. RHODES' FUNERAL.

PROCESSION A MILE LONG.

The funeral procession of Mr. Rhodes to the Matopo Hills is one mile long and left Bulawayo yesterday.

THE CORONATION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDIAN NOTABLES.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the Indian notables attending the Coronation are well advanced.

The Rajahs have each been assigned a separate residence.

Fifteen representative notabilities will be accommodated at St. Ermin's Hotel.

THE CAMP OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

A MARK OF APPRECIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 10.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that Richmond Town Council gave the Old Deer Park free as a mark of appreciation of the services of their fellow-subjects over the seas.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

DEMAND FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The strong Socialist and Anarchist agitation in Belgium in favour of universal suffrage has resulted in serious demonstrations and violent speeches last night at Brussels, Ghent and Liege.

The Police charged the mob with drawn swords and many were wounded.

Two classes of the Reserves have been called out.

[The Belgian Socialists, with whom are allied many of the Radicals, demand the abolition of the present system of plural voting and the substitution of universal adult suffrage for local and of universal manhood suffrage for Parliamentary elections. In the Belgian Parliament three weeks ago, a motion to this effect was only narrowly defeated and subsequently M. Vanderveide, the socialist, moved that Parliament be resolved into a constituent assembly for the purpose of revising the constitution. In this the socialists were supported by every section of the opposition. The popular feeling in the country is undoubtedly strongly in favour of the franchise reform being advocated.]

THE GLASGOW FOOTBALL DISASTER

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

A special cablegram to the 'Englishman," dated the 8th instant, states :—The circumstances under which the ghastly tragedy at Glasgow occurred, are as follows : —The international match between England and Scotland attracted an enormous crowd. One terraced stand alone contained 33,000 people. This stand consisted of ninety-six tiers of wooden planking, supported by steel girders.

In watching the match the people became very much excited, and began to sway about. This movement discovered a weak place in the stand, which partially collapsed, precipitating a large number of people from a distance of forty feet to the ground.

A panic ensued, and the stand became a perfect pandemonium, most fearful scenes being enacted.

Three were killed outright in the crush, and twenty have since succumbed to the injuries they received. In addition to these, in is estimated, that over 300 have been seriously injured.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday the Provincial Budget was discussed.

The non-official members congratulated the Government on the prosperous budget presented and expressed satisfaction at the manner in which it was intended to distribute the surplus of last year.

The two principal matters discussed were the provisions made for educational purposes and police reform.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor said he had noticed with care the prominence given by certain members to the proposal for increasing the salaries of departmental officers of education. The matter had already been under the consideration of his Government but in his judgment, there were far higher claims upon the allotment which the Supreme Government had given them. The matter in which the Bengal Province was deficient was primary education, and it was for the strengthening of primary education that, in his judgment, the money must be mainly spent. He did not think, as the member for Orissa pointed out, that their system of elementary education tended to create in boys a distaste to agricultural pursuits or the handicrafts their forefathers followed.

In regard to police improvement, his Honor said there were many directions in which much could be done, but the cardinal point was the improvement of the investigating staff.

In summing up the debate the Lieutenant-Governor briefly drew the Council's attention to the salient features of the work which the large surplus of the year enabled them to undertake. After public works, which was the first and the largest item, he said the next largest item in the budget of the new works was that of education.

This year they had been fortunate enough in Bengal to receive one-fourth of the allotment for the whole of India in the Imperial Budget for the development of the inspecting staff.

His Honour continued : I hear nowhere any complaints. I am assured they are upright and honest. They are far too few in number for really efficient inspection, but they are sufficiently paid, and they are straightforward. I am sorry to say I cannot say the same of the investigating staff, which is below them. In other classes of the public service, dishonesty has been almost altogether cured by a system of better salaries, and there is nothing for it but to try that system in the investigating ranks of the police. Proposals of this Government to that end are before the Government of India.

JAPANESE AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

BRITAIN'S DECISION CRITICISED.

A telegram to the Australian papers, dated London, March 28th, says :—The Japanese have strongly criticised Britain's decision not to forty Wei-hai-wai. believing that Northern China will be the scence of serious trouble in the event of war.

THEFT AND FORGERY AT POONA.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT CONVICTED.

POONA, APRIL 10.

Vishnu Narayan, a Maratha Local Fund Accountant, who was charged with stealing a Government promissary note for one thousand rupees which was deposited by the late Mr. Adurjee Dorabje Ghaswallae with the Collector of Poona whilst tendering for Abkari Contracts in the year 1900 was tried on four seperate charges in the Poona Sessions Court before the Honorable Mr. Aston.

The Judge in giving judgment remarked that forgery appears to be rife in this district. The accused to whom the note was entrusted as Promissory Note Clerk committed criminal breach of trust and further forged the endorsement on it in order to draw the interest which he misappropriated. Again after stealing the note he appeared to have forged another endorsement to facilitate getting the note renewed and to facilitate the disappearance of the evidence of his forgery.

The judge sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING IN BURMA.

RANGOON, APRIL 10.

An attempt was made to wreck a train by placing a sleeper on a bridge near Pegu station. Fortunately no damage was done to the engine or permanent way.

THE CHIEF JUDGE OF BURMA.

MARRIAGE AND RETIREMENT.

RANGOON, APRIL 10.

Mr. Justice Copleston, the retiring Chief Judge, was married on Tuesday afternoon to Miss Little, only daughter of Colonel Little, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma. The Bishop of Rangoon officiated. Mr. Justice Bigge acted as best man.

Mr. Thirkell White, C. I E., takes over charge from Mr. Justice Copleston as Chief Judge tomorrow, the latter leaving for England on Saturday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain William Ponsonby Johnson is to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, during the absence on leave of Captain J. A. Stick.

The Field Artillery in India is now up to sanctioned strength, as the result of the reliefs carried out during the past few months.

Colonel McBride Davis, Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District, proceeds on leave Home on the 19th instant. Colonel Bookey, from the Presidency District, officiates for him.

Major Dixon, R.E., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineers, Lahore District, and Major Brewin is similarly appointed to the Malakand Sub-District.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOT.

TIGER KILLS A BEATER.

MANUKOTA, APRIL 9.

This morning the beat was about seven miles from the camp, the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and the party proceeding there on trollies up the line. Two tigers were reported in the vicinity, but on account of some big rocks the beat was very difficult. An unfortunate accident interrupted the shoot—a large tiger, breaking out, knocked down one of the shikaris, who had incautiously approached too near the rocks on foot. The tiger was promptly despatched by Captain Wigram, but the unfortunate shikari succumbed to his injuries. The Viceroy at once stopped the shoot and returned to camp.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN AT AGRA.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

AGRA, APRIL 10.

Mr. Moffat, manager of Kellner's Refreshment Room at Tundla, who was under trial before the Sessions Judge of Agra and a jury, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 280, has been acquitted.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 4th instant left Suez at midnight on Wednesday the 9th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Naukin left Singapore on the afternoon of the 9th instant, and is due at Bombay at noon on Saturday, 19th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m., on the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Istria," from Trieste, left Karachi on the evening of the 9th inst., and is expected here on the evening of the 11th inst.

The Florio and Rubattino Company s. s. P. Florio left Aden for Bombay on the 10 instant at 9 a.m. and she is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 16 instant at daylight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3 4 per cent. Consols 94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes..... 101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 1-2
Bar Silver..... 24 3-4

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. S. F. Croffen, ICS., acts as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. C. Brown, ICS., is appointed to act., as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B. A. (Oxon.), acts as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, with effect from the 13th February.

Mr. K. A. Reinold, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by special leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, passed on the 17th March an examination in Marathi.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., becomes Judge and Sessions Jude, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. G. Jacob, I. C. S.

Mr. J. C. Gloster, I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur.

Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara.

Mr. H. D. Kendall, B.A., (Cantab.), I. C. S., acts Assitant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, in the Surat District.

Mr. J. S. Heaney, I. C. S., has been appointed First Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay, and act as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Colonization Officer, on the Jamrao Canal, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., Collector of Bijapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B. A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Bijapur, and President of the Bijapur Local Board, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. W. Drew, B.A., (Cantab.), I. C. S., or pending farther orders.

Mr. G. P. Millett acts as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, in addition to his own duties, pending Mr. W. A. Talbot's return to duty.

Mr. R. S. F. Fegan continues to act as Conservator of Forests and in charge Northern Circle on the return of Mr. W. A. Talbot to duty.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

Mr. H. L. Newman act as Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. A. Wallioger, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for seven months.

Mr. G. H. Cross, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for five months.

Mr. T. B. Fry acts as Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Conservator of Fosests, Central Circle, during the absence of Mr. R. C. Wroughton.

M. W. A. Talbot, on return from leave, acts as Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, vice Mr. T. B. Fry.

The services of the Reverend G. E. Nicolls, M.A., Chaplain of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Major S. E. Prall, M.B., I. M. S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days in combination with furlough for six months and seventeen days, with effect from the 16th February.

Mr. E. Hazelgrove, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, retires from the service with effect from 19th April.

Mr. R. M.-MacFarlaine, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Jamrao Canal, Northern District, during the absence of Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie on privilege leave.

LEAP FROM A WARSHIP.

CARPENTER JUMPS FROM THE PERSEUS.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

On Sunday evening as H.M.S. Perseus had cast off her moorings and was about to steam out of Madras Roads, the ship's carpenter, Metherall, divested himself of his clothing and jumped overboard. The police boat, which was afloat with the police on duty, put off to him, but he evaded them by diving. When the authorities on the Perseus found that the efforts of the police proved futile, they lowered a boat manned by five marines, who, with the aid of the police captured him, and conveyed him on board. Metherall had, a few days before, been arrested for desertion, and was a prisoner at large on board.

REGIMENTAL FOOTBALL.

On the Oval last evening, the Football teams of the A and D Companies of the Oxfords met in the semi-final round for the regimental shield. The A Company were the first to score from a nice bit of play resulting in a shot by Flipson, the left outside. Shortly afterwards, however, D scored from an equally pretty shot and the score at half time was one each. In the second half play was erratic and there was no scoring, the match resulting in a draw.

THE CHAIR OF BOTANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The approaching retirement of Dr. MacDonald from the chair of Botany at the Grant Medical College gives rise to some speculation as to his possible successor. The practice so long has been to select for the chair a person from the Profession outside the Indian Medical Service. I believe the practice has been almost so uniform as to give rise to a tradition that the chair should be occupied by non-service men. The chair has been filled from time to time by such men as the late Rev. Dr. Young, Dr. Sakharam Arjun, and Dr. MacDonald, who were all non-service men and who filled the office with great credit and efficiency. There is a brisk report however that in the present instance the place is to be bestowed on the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General in addition to the duties of his present post, and in default, on some other member of the service. If the report is true there is here a two-fold wrong. The profession at large will be deprived of a chair which has so long been generally open to it. There will moreover be a plurality of offices, an arrangement more suited to benefit the officer than the office he is to adorn. It is to be noted that the Professor of Botany at the Grant College is also the Professor of Botany and Zoology at the Elphinstone College. Thus the Personal Assistant will be blessed with three salaries, and will have to perform work at three different offices. This abuse of the appointment is all the more to be regretted in view of the fact that there are capable men in the profession who have made Botany their life-study, and who might have filled the chair with infinite credit. I wonder why the Tutors who have spent many years in studying their respective subjects should be ignored in making such appointments. I would rather suggest that the selection be left to open competition and the most eligible men chosen, as in the case of some other public appointment. This mode of appointment will encourage special application and will reward conspicious merit. The present case illustrates the tendency which has invariably characterised the policy of the Grant Medical College appointments. There is an incessant effort on the part of the Indian Medical Service to absorb the chairs in its exclusive monopoly. The chairs of Materia Medica and Hygiene were at one time occupied by such non-service men as Dr. Syney-Smith and the late Dr. Narayen Dajee, but they have long since been absorbed in the service. There is further an effort on the part of the authorities to suit the chairs to the occupants rather than the occupants to the chairs. When the bestowal of appointments is governed by the principles of mere convenience and personal benefit, it is no wonder there should be a paucity of results in the way of Scientific advancement and original research. The subject of appointment at the Grant College was fought out during the administration of Lord Reay, and his Government after great deliberation issued Resolution No. 1979, dated November 9th, 1888, (Educational Department), in which the evil of these appointments of convenience was recognised, and a scheme was formulated by which professors were to be selected for special competency in their respective subjects, who were to serve full time and were to adhere to their respective subjects, receiving the requisite promotion in their own posts. The Resolution was followed by two appointments, the Professorships of Pathology and Physiology, in the spirit of the scheme framed therein, but ever since the scheme has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance. In fact the Professor of Pathology, one of the two full time professors appointed under Lord Reay's scheme was, immediately after Lord Reay left these shores, transferred to the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. The fact is the permanent officials prove too strong for the reforming energies of a fleeting Governor. An enlightened administrator fresh from the free and progressive atmosphere of England, sets himself to reform abuses in India, but no sooner does his strong personality leave the scene of action, than things relapse into their old groove.

Another fresh and aggravating departure from Lord Reay's Resolution is the recent transfer of Major Mayer to the chair of Pathology. Major Mayer is one of the two officers specially appointed according to Lord Reay's scheme. He was appointed Professor of Physiology. The selection proved a particularly happy one. Dr. Mayer has the credit of raising the study of Pysiology from a dry subject of cram into a practical and highly interesting course of scientific application. He brought up the study to the level of modern research, and awakened among the students a lively and genuine interest in the subject. Dr. Mayer thus exhibited a remarkable aptitude and capacity for cultivating Physiology, and made a most capable Professor. Now in the maturity and fullness of his powers he is transferred to another chair where he is likely to be less useful than in his first appointment. I quite admit Dr. Mayer deserved promotion, and that he ought not to be made a sufferer in consequence of his proficiency in his particular subject. But I contend that promotion and facilities of practice and the like ought to have been granted to him in his office of Professor of Physiology. The present arrangement has caused a considerable unsettling of the Professorships. It puts Dr. Mayer in a place where he has to begin his study of the subject *de-novo*, and puts in his own place another person who has likewise to begin a fresh study ; I can qite concede that the gentleman may be capable, and may pick up those subjects quickly, but the arrangement involves a sacrifice of acquired aptitude and capacity and causes loss to the students. I have no quarrel with the men. All I am concerned to contest is the principle, or rather the absence of principle which governs such appointments. My contention these fifteen years has been that the system which permits such frequent transfers from one chair to another is conducive to inefficiency. Lord Reay attempted to lay down a wholesome rule, but there have been continual attempts to break loose from it. The central executive Government have need to wake up. Let me repeatfully invite the attention of his Excellency Lord Northcote to this threatening evil and beg him to settle the question of appointments once more on the lines fixed by his illustrious predecessor. Consideration of personal convenience and benefit ought not, I venture to suggest, to be allowed to preponderate in determining the appointments. The interest of Medical Education ought to be held paramount, and anything which conflicts with those interests ought to be given a subordinate place.—Yours etc.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, April 10th.

A SOCIETY ENTERTAINER IN BOMBAY.

A pleasing entertainment is to be given on Saturday evening in the Dining Hall of the Great Western Hotel, Mr. H. Scott Leslie, who is at present new to India, but who comes to Bombay with excellent testimonials and notices testifying to his ability as a drawing-room entertainer, has arranged to give a variety entertainment in the hotel, and to judge by the programme it should prove exceedingly attractive. The programme will consist of selections from Albert Chevalier's character sketches and songs, burlesque lectures, musical monologues, impersonations and short stories. As a reconteur Mr. Leslie has made quite a reputation for himself. The entertainment will commence at a quarter past nine and is timed to take up about an hour and-a-half. Particulars as to prices of admission will be found in our advertising columns.

Political biographies do not sell, or at any rate they do not sell to anything like the extent expected by publishers. There is one firm which has issued a series of rather carefully written biographies of the leading men of the day, and it finds that it is the political "lives" that are least in demand. The preachers go off very well. Dr. Alexander McLaren and Dr. Joseph Parker are the really great men of that public which reads books about its heroes. Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain are not "good subjects." And, incredibly enough, Mr. Chamberlain is the least popular of the three with the purchasers of biographies. Thus one concludes that the ordinary man learns from the newspapers all that he wishes to know about public men.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE REBELLION IN KUANGSI.

MURDER OF A FOREIGN OFFICIAL.

The news of the rebellion in Kuangsi and the killing of a French officer has caused considerable speculation says a correspondent of the "North China Herald." The Majority of officials have had forebodings and made prophecies of coming troubles, and this confirms them in their view. Some think K'ang Yiu-wei is at the bottom of the present disturbance. There is no doubt but that a rebellion could be raised to wipe out the Manchu rule in a year's time were it not for complications with foreign powers. The foreigners are, however, loved because the Manchus are hated.

An Imperial decree has been published expressing regret and indignation at the receipt of memorial from Ting Chêh-to, Governor of Kuangsi, reporting the murder by disbanded soldiery of a foreign official on the borders of the district of Lungchou, who was at the time leaving a cotton-weaving mill and crossing the river, bound for a place called Yuench'in. The said Governor is commanded to find out who were the guilty civil and military officers who failed to protect the foreigner, as they are to be cashiered and dismissed from the service at once. Marshal Su is to proceed to Kuangsi from Kuangtung immediately to take command of the forces operating against the rebels ; at the same time Viceroy Tao Mu, of the Two Kuang ; Governor Ting Chêh-to of Kuangsi ; and Marshal Su are specially commanded to use every effort in property protecting all foreigners, missionaries and mission property, within their several jurisdictions, and that if any more such murders of foreigners or destruction of foreign property take place, the said high officials are to be held responsible. The rebellion in question must also be forthwith suppressed by vigorous measures.

A subsequent decree issued by the Court on March 14 states. Yesterday we received a telegram from Ting Chen-to, Governor of Kuangsi, reporting the murder by brigands of a foreign official while crossing the river opposite Puchu, en route into the Tongking border. We at once issued a decree commanding strict search being made for the culprits and also ordered the said Governor to enquire who were the civil and military officials whose lack of vigilance brought about the disaster, so that they could be cashiered and punished. We have now received another telegram from the said Governor explaining the affair in more detail and giving an entirely different complexion to it. He states that upon enquiry it turned out that the foreign official noted was a Frenchman. According to Chao Ch'ung-k-ai, colonel commanding the Chenhan regiment garrisoning the place opposite Puchu, it appeared that on the 25th of February last the French "Erh Hua" (?) officer commanding the force holding Naying, Tongking territory, went to meet the French "Erh Hua" officers of Talung and Hsienlang, Tongking territory, to accompany them to a place called Pingyingk'ai. It seemed that they arrived together at the Puchu military post and had a meeting, and when they returned took it was already the third watch of the night, 11-30 o'clock p.m., of the 25th of February. Subsequently, according to the Foreign officers of the Ch'iying and Hsien lang military posts who came to the headquarters of the Chenhan regiment, opposite Puchu, the "Erh Hua" of Taying, accompanied by only one Annamite soldier, was attacked by brigands upon arriving at a place called Paoch.un, in Annamite territory, and shot by them. The French officers therefore came to ask the Chinese officials, opposite Puchu, to help them in bringing the guilty brigands to justice. This above was the true gist of the matter, and did not concern the Chinese authorities at all beyond the fact of their being requested to assist in arresting the murderers of the French officer. The said Governor also reports that the French Consul had moreover written a despatch to him, making the same request. The said Governor is therefore commanded to send instructions to give every assistance to the officers of a friendly Power, whose territories are coterminous with Kuangsi province, so that the murders may be brought to justice.

IMPERIAL RECEPTIONS AT PEKING.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND THE FOREIGN LADIES.

The Peking correspondent of the nova China Herald writes. There is not a growing craving for the receptions in the Imperial palace which are given to the foreign ladies by the Empress Dowager. The money she gave to the children the last time was returned, as it seemed not quite fitting, especially when the Dowen had previously informed the Foreign Office that no more presents would be received. The Empress Dowager, however, quietly handed two or three of the ladies pieces of jade resting behind her bed. She also, to show how friendly and even familiar she was becoming, had the ladies to her sleeping apartments and reclined on her downy pillow, after which two or three of the ladies tried how nice it was. But we wonder whether it was a nice thing to do, though we confess to ignorance of feminine proprieties with their Majesties. Neither was the Emperor risen in estimation, as he is said to have cast eyes at one of the pretty ladies at the first reception. From a Chinese standpoint the Emperor's presence is not required at a reception to the ladies, after the first formal and ceremonial bowing. There is certainly a danger, even with the highest, to regard familiarity rather than respect as a mark of friendship.

The Tienstein correspondent of the same journal says:—

Various rumours reach us regarding the receptions in Peking. It is said that on the former occasion the Dowager gave each of the ladies a box containing a number of combs. Such a present is explained by a little incident that occurred on the street one day. A lady going out in a sedan chair (or a cart) had her curtain lifted and a Chinese woman looked in. "Ugh! she hasn't combed her hair." The extreme from the plastering of the Chinese would give sufficient occasion for the exclamation. It is also reported that when the Dowager was giving expression in her gushing way to the sentiment "we are all one family," the leading foreign lady reminded her that she used these same words on the occasion of the reception several years ago, and called attention to the events that had occurred since then. But how much of the sense of the protest was given by the interpreting Chinaman is uncertain. A lady who understood Chinese should have been invited to act as interpreter.

The ladies are said to have been highly pleased with the last reception. They refused presents, but returning, the presents soon followed, including dol. 100 for each of the children. This last was returned, but the eatables and the silks were retained, it is said. Coming events must interpret what has been so universally condemned as an unholy condoning of a heinous crime.

FOREIGN LADIES ATTACKED IN PEKING.

A DECREE BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

A decree in the name of the Empress Dowager issued at Peking on the 13th March states that a memorial had been received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reporting that on the 10th March, as some ladies of the Italian Legation were passing the North Imperial Canal Bridge, some rowdies slung at them at a distance lead and stones propelled by slings, but which, however, fortunately did not hurt any one. Now the Decree has ever regarded all the officials and inmates of the Legations of the various powers at Peking with equal benevolence and kindness as our own people ; will then any one be permitted to hurt or browbeat them ? Moreover again and again have we issued decrees and warnings on this subject to our people, yet it would seem there are reckless persons who have been daring enough to without cause frighten the ladies of a certain Legation. This is really unbearable, and we hereby order the commandant of the Peking gendarmerie to make strict search after the culprits and to punish them severely when arrested. In future proper protection must be given everywhere and no one shall be allowed to insult or hurt any foreigner on pain of the local officials of the places concerned being denounced and penalised. The rowdies who create any troubles are to be punished according to law, and if the disturbers be children their elders are to be punished. This sort of conduct must be stopped in the future. Let this decree be made known to all.

Professor Vambery, who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, is a German Jew—Vambery being the Magyarised form of Bamberger. He has a voice like a trumpet, and a limp in one of his legs—the relic of a wound which he received during the Hungarian Revolution. After that he tramped to Constantinople, and lived for a long time among the poorer classes of the City, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the language and character of the Turk. Then, in the disguise of a Dervish, and with the daring of a Burton, he visited Persia' Khivs, Bokhara, and Samarkand—his astonishing doings being all set down in his "*Life* Adventures." On his return he was appointed professor of Oriental languages at Budapest. But to Englishmen, especially those who read their "Times," he is better known as the stalwart ally of British policy in the East and the stormy petrol of alarm against the designs of Russia.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

KING EDWARD'S COURT.

THE LATEST CRAZE.

DRESS REFORM.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Everyone vied with each other in getting beautiful dresses for the first "Court" of King Edward's reign. And many of them were certainly most magnificent toilettes, all set off by the brilliantly-lit rooms, under which the much-bespangled embroideries and the beautiful jewels were seen to utmost advantage. Many of those who attended the Court had made a special point of employing British labour and British materials. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra's Court dress was made of soft silvery white satin, entirely veiled with mousseline de soie, all encrusted with old Brussels and rose point lace of the most beautiful Louis XVI. design. Sprays of the same lace were re-appliqued on to the mousseline de soie, and the whole of this beautiful fabric was encrusted with roses raised in silver paillettes and diamonds, the train attached to the shoulder forming a "Manteaux Venition." The shoulder straps were exquisitely embroidered in silver and diamonds, and the sleeves of tulle were caught together with diamond motifs. The jupe was cut in quite a new way to fit closely around the hips, and thence flow outward into a novel rounded shape of great distinction. The embroideries in silver and diamonds on the lower part rose rather high on the front, and equalled in beauty of design the lavish work employed on the beautiful train. The Queen wore the ribbon of the Bath, with other decorations, and many magnificent jewels of the rarest beauty added to the splendour of her Majesty's appearance. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had a dress of richest satin appliques with large medallions of silver embroidered lace, showing underneath a loose flounce of pleated chiffon lightly veiled with large white silk rose petals. The white satin bodice, swathed round in a manner very becoming to the figure, was draped with spangled lace, caught in front with a spray of waite chiffon roses. The train was of priceless old lace (which belonged to her mother, the late Duchess of Teck), over silver spangled net lined with silver tissue moire. The lace flouncing was most deftly arranged, falling from both shoulders and caught in at the waist. The soft border of snowy chiffon was here and there drawn into round ball-shaped rosettes, between which there appeared York roses dew-dropped with diamonds. H. R. H. Princess Victor of Hohenlohe had a black satin Court dress embroidered in steel, with wisteria arranged on one side of the bodice. The train of black velvet was lined with peach-coloured Oriental satin.

Lady Eva Dugdale, who was in waiting on the Princess of Wales, wore a lovely gown of white crepede chine richly embroidered with silver and mother-o'-pearl. The corsage and the foot of the skirt were trimmed with very fine cream d'Alencon, embroidered in the same manner, and the full Court train was of white satin. Lady Hart Dyke, who was in waiting on the Queen, wore a very dainty gown of the palest shade of grey satin, trimmed with much guipure, embroidered with silver. The train, too, was very beautiful, being made of white satin embroidered with a "lilies of the valley" design worked in silver thread, and it was lined throughout with white silk ; her ornaments were pearls. Lady Emily Hart Dyke wore a beautiful gown of black crepe de chine, richly embroidered with steel and jet. The train, slung from both shoulders, was made of black velvet, and lined with satin. The Duchess of Buccleuch, who looked well, wore a very handsome dress of black satin duchesse, with beautiful steel embroideries and point lace, the train corresponding with the dress in every respect. Her ornaments were diamonds. Lady Valencia, who presented her daughter, Miss Helen Annesley, wore a smart dress of black crape de chine, very handsomely embroidered with chiffon. Her train was of rich black satin, entirely covered with exquisite Brussels lace, and gracefully draped from the shoulders. Miss Helen Annesley wore white satin entirely veiled with chiffon, and prettily trimmed with bands of embroidered satin, relieved with posies of flowers. The court train was of rich white silk, draped entirely from one shoulder and from the waist. It was effectively trimmed with chiffon flowers. The twin sisters, the Misses Vivien, Maids of Honour to the Queen (though not in waiting last night), wore very beautiful and very simple dresses of white chiffon. The bodices were swathed and then strapped with white satin spangled with brilliants, a knot of pink roses finishing the corsage, and long streamers of flowers and leaves falling down the skirt. The skirts were gauged for about an inch round the waist, and then left to fall straight down, only caught here and there with motifs of brilliants, whilst a deep flounce of chiffon was headed with strapping of the paillettes satin. A sash of the satin was at the waist, and the severely plain chiffon train hung from one shoulder, and then fell a glittering mass of white, the silver spangles with which it was powdered looking like frost in the gaslight.

Amongst those who were presented last night none had a lovelier dress than the Duchess of Hamilton who wore a white satin, which was cut into points at the bottom, where large flowers in silk and velvet fell over a flounce of rich lace. The train was of white and silver brocade, draped inside with chiffon, and caught up here and there with chiffon roses ; one corner was turned back and lined with satin and brocade. Lady Helen Vincent had a magnificent dress of cloth of silver, with a train of turquoise blue velvet, which was slung on the shoulders in a very original manner. Edith Lady Playfair wore white satin, embroidered in steel, paste, and pearls. The bodice was draped with a little berthe of white tulle, and finished with two choux of pale blue and white satin ribbon. The train was of black velvet, lined with turquoise blue satin. The Duchess of Devonshire wore a black lace robe embroidered in jet and steel, with appliques of black panne, the bodice being finished with a little chemisette of white tulle and paillette embroidery. Down the front of the skirt was a panel of open jet ring, showing the white satin petticoat beneath. The train was of black velvet, lined with white satin, and trimmed with a ruching of jetted tulle. Miss Twiney, who was presented by Lady Strathcona took infinite pains to have everything about her dress of British workmanship. It was composed of Limerick lace and hand-made white net. The skirt was finely tucked, and had a flounce of Limerick lace caught up in festoons. The bodice was charmingly finished, with a Romney fichu fastened with lace scarf ends. The train, which was all in one piece of the hand-made net, was lined with white satin, which again was lined with chiffon. Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, who was presented on her marriage, wore a dress of white satin, covered with white net, embroidered with silver, the embroidery being copied from an old picture. The bodice was draped with net and silver embroidery and old Italian lace. The train was of the same lace, which she had worn on her wedding gown. Mrs. Asquith wore white Lousine over pink panne, with a train of pale blue satin, lined with pink panne. The bodice was trimmed with lace and pink chiffon roses, and pink roses also were festooned on the skirt. Miss Barbara Lister wore a dress of oyster-coloured satin, veiled with palest pink chiffon, and the bodice was delicately embroidered with silver net work. The train was of the palest pink and green shot Louisine.

Among the many uncertainties that fickle fashion has yet in store for us in the coming season one can confidently predict that lace in every variety of shape and form will be more than ever worn. The clinging lace frocks, which set off every line of a beautiful figure to the best advantage, will be still to the fore for evening wear. Exquisite appliques of floral embroidery are being used at present for decorating lace or mousseline de soie evening frocks. The workmanship of these beautiful garnitures is most artistic. The colours of various flowers are skilfully carried out in the softest velvet and woollen materials or embroidered in silk with the needle. As soon as the weather permits we shall see a recurrence of the delicate flimsy frocks of last summer, varying from the cheap and pretty imitation lace now within the reach of modest purses to the priceless heirlooms of the great lady. Fichus, boleros, yokes, and scarves of lace are to be introduced into every toilette, and a dress will rarely be seen which is not embellished with a little lace in some form or other

At present there is a craze for Irish lace, and the demand for it is becoming so great that the Irish industries can hardly keep pace with the sale. And what is rather unusual, this craze has gained a marked hold in Paris, where extravagant prices are gladly offered for Irish lace. This is good hearing for the prospects of the old country. But it is surprising to hear that there is almost an equal sale this spring for Maltese, Point de Bruges, and all the lovely laces of Italy.

The following method of washing precious lace may be found useful to some of its fortunate possessors. By carefully following these directions the most valuable old lace can be safely renovated at home without danger of tearing or pulling it out of shape. Tack the lace carefully on to a flat ironing board previously covered with flannel. Make a fine lather of the purest Castilian soap, and rub it gently on to the lace with a clean linen cloth. Continue to rub till the lace is quite clean, and then wash out all the soap with a fresh cloth dipped in clean water. Finally rub the lace with another cloth till quite dry before taking it off the board. In this way the lace will not be pulled out of shape or become stiff. The prediction that velvet would be very much worn this year was fully justified by the Drawing-room dresses of yesterday. Some very stately gowns were seen, worn over underskirts of the most delicate chiffon. Glimpses could be seen of foamy lace glittering with crystal or pearl embroidery. The bride of to-day does not consider her trousseau complete without the addition of a velvet gown to her other dresses. Apart from fashion, the utility of this arrangement is especially attractive to the economical mind. With the aid of two bodices, one made high and the other decolletee, the velvet dress will be found an invaluable stand-bye for afternoon receptions or small dinner parties. Its tenure of life will be a much longer one than that of its more ethereal rivals, and, if necessary, it can be renovated in various ways. With the invaluable aid of the dye-pot, it can even be so altered as to effectually defy all recognition. This brings to mind George Eliot's realistic sketch of the dyed wedding dress belonging to the poor curate's wife in "Scenes of Clerical Life."

The woman's fortnightly paper, edited by Frau Marie Lang in Vienna, has just made a sensation with an enquete on the necessity of reforming woman's dress. Artists, physicians, art critics, and even a tailor and a couple of women were asked to give their opinion on the subject, and to make propositions for a reform. The most voluminous answer was given by a painter, Professor Roller, President of the Society of Artists, who follow the new style. He begins by saying that artists cannot be considered competent on women's dress, which for them exists only from the decorative point of view, whereas one must have lived in woman's dress to be competent to pronounce an opinion on what is the ideal dress. He thinks that women must propose the reforms, and carry them into effect. They must be educated differently before they are capable of taking matters into their own hands. He wishes them to draw and model instead of learning the history of Art; to cultivate flowers instead of classifying them in a book; to undertake the care of live-animals instead of describing stuffed ones; to live in the month of May instead of writing sonnets about it. By developing their faculties women are taught what is useful and good from a nobler point of view than from that of fashion. He wishes women to be more truthful and sincere in their dress. He hates the buttons that do not button, the clasps that do not clasp, the bows that are not tied, the sham waistcoats and sleeves that exits only as far as they can be seen, and he thinks that it would be a real reform of woman's dress if everything that is false and sham is swept ruthlessly aside. He cannot see what fine sentiment there is in making believe that the borders of a bodice held together by some invisible power instead of by buttons and button-holes, or by hooks and eyes. The representatives of medical science who give an opinion on woman's dress one and all denounce the corset as "the source of all our woe." The only one to declaim against woman's extravagance is a lady doctor.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Some two years ago certain members of the Court of Common Council of the City of London were desirous of passing extra regulations with regard to cyclists within the City boundaries, whereby the authorities would have power to prohibit cycling in certain streets during specified hours of the day. Naturally, wheelmen, who like all other British subjects cherish their freedom, resent such a proposal, and, through a few representatives on the Common Council who are staunch cyclists, vigorously attacked the suggestion. Although the proposal has been frequently brought forward for consideration it has invariably been nipped in the bud by those who look after the interests of cyclists, and the movement may now be said to have been shelved.

But what a bad effect such a regulation would have had. Apart from the inconvenience that London wheelmen would have been put to—for nowadays, besides the many hundreds who ride from their suburban homes to their places of business, there are many who use their cycles for business purposes—the proposal if carried into effect would have formed an undesirable example for provincial councils dotted here and there throughout the country, who are always eager to ape the Council of the leading City of the world. We cannot admit, however, that cyclists in any way interfere with the traffic; they are the most careful drivers in the streets and occupy but little road space. The host of 'buses and lumbering carrier carts are the sole cause of traffic trouble and congestion in the City.

Some time ago a regulation was passed by the Cyclists' Touring Club legalising the payment of railway fares to the councillors attending the council meetings and this regulation cost the club during 1901 no less than £338. We can only join with others in regretting that the club ever undertook to pay the travelling expenses of its councillors. Before the regulation was passed the club was equally if not better managed than is to-day the case, and although the muster of councillors at meetings was smaller in the old days, it was nevertheless composed entirely of men who took a deep interest in their duties, and were willing to bear the expenses incurred in travelling so as to work for the good of the club.

A very plucky action was witnessed last week in London, when a cyclist rescued a little girl from what would have been a serious if not a fatal accident. The wheelman was riding along a congested thoroughfare, overtaking an omnibus, when a little girl running across the street fell immediately in front of the vehicle. Without a moment's hesitation the rider threw himself from his machine, and snatching up the child succeeded in pulling her out of danger in the nick of time. His machine, however, was considerably damaged and in order that he should not be the loser over his heroic action, a collection was immediately made amongst the onlookers to cover the cost of repair.

It is announced that the London Brighton and South Coast Railway will re-commence running their special cyclists' trains at the end of the present month, continuing same very Sunday throughout the summer. The cyclists' train leaves Victoria station at 10.10 a.m., and will run to Horley, Three Bridges, and East Grinstead, and to Sutton, Dorking, Oakley and Horsham, on alternate weeks. These trains are a great boon to wheelmen, who, by payment of a reduced fare covering rider and machine, are able to bridge over the miles of bricks and mortar, which separate London from the open country. Fresh country can also be visited, and the wheelmen can either make circular tours or ride direct to the seacoast, returning in good time to rejoin the train and be carried back to the dim capital.

After repairing a puncture very few riders ever trouble to also repair the hole made in the outer cover, with the result that the wet enters through the fabric and rots it, the consequence frequently being a burst. Yet complaints are often made that the tyre is at fault, when it is sometimes through the rider's own neglect that the tyre is prematurely worn out. Large gashes and cuts are one of the most fruitful sources of a tyre giving out. When the rider happens to be so unfortunate as to unhappily get a large cut in the cover a good plan is to carefully clean the cut on the outer cover with the point of a penknife and then rub some solution into the cut allowing it sufficient time to become tacky, then close the edges together. A piece of canvas should also be solutioned on the inside of the cover also. Then if a piece of tape is bound firmly round the wheel at the repaired part, the repair will be practically permanent. The great thing in repairing a large puncture is to exercise patience as a hasty repair invariably breaks out again and causes endless trouble.

A "lifeless" tyre results from the fabric being of an inferior quality and bad workmanship. The fabric employed in the manufacture of Dunlop tyres is formed of strands of finest quality cotton which ensures the utmost "liveliness" and strength.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The following is a copy of Director's Report for the year ending 31st December 1901—In submitting their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1901, your directors trust that taking into consideration the state of the mill industry in bombay, you will consider the result of the year's working as satisfactory. During the year under report there has been a gradual improvement in the demand from China, where stocks have considerably decreased, but the serious decline in the exchange has militated against a corresponding rise in prices which otherwise might have been looked for. The year's working has resulted in a profit, after deducting the Agent's commission, of Rs. 2,00,335-12-8, from which has to be deducted the loss made in 1900 viz., Rs. 54,165-11-11, leaving Rs. 1,46,170-0-9, available for disposal. After setting aside Rs 88,000 to reserve fund for depreciation of machinery and building accounts, your Directors recommend that the balance be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, free of income tax Rs. 55,440-0-0 Bonus to Staff Rs 2,000-0-0 Carried forward Rs 730-9-0.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter chairman of the board of Directors presided, and in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report said:—In proposing the adoption your Directors Report and Audited statement of Accounts for the year ending 31 December 1901 I am glad to be able to report a more cheerful state of affairs than when we met last year. As you will see from the Report, the result of the year's working has enabled your Directors after paying off the previous years loss and putting Rs. 88,000 to the Reserve Account for Depreciation of machinery and Building, which will now amount to Rs. 1,71,000) to recomend a dividend of 4 per cent and I trust you will consider this a satisfactory result. Your Directors also recomend a bonus to your staff and I think when I tell you that the present satisfactory result is very considerably due to the economical management and excellent supervision exercised by your staff, you will agree with me that it is thoroughly deserved. I have nothing but praise for the way they have worked since the Mill was started, and in saying this I would particularly mention Mr. Herbert Gawthorn whose efforts in your interests have been untiring and who is at present I am glad to say enjoying a well earned holiday in England. As regards the future prospects of your Mill I may inform you that the production is fully sold up to July and the requisite Cotton secured and if the demand from China continues as it is at present I hope by the end of the year we shall have a satisfactory result to Lay before you.

The Engines and Machinery have worked very satisfactorily during the year and the Mill has produced 18,524 Bales of Yarn.

Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously. It was proposed by Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas and seconded by Mr. Guzdar that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share free of Income Tax (equal to 4 ...) be declared payable on and after the 14th April 1902 and Carried unanimously.

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas was re-elected a director of the Company and Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine re-elected auditors for the current year.

A Bonus of Rs. 2,000 was voted for the staff and on the proposition of Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas seconded by Mr. Laldas Tribhowandas a vote of thanks was given by the shareholders to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co the agents, for their careful management of the Mill.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A RELIGIOUS SQUABBLE.

THOSE who like a little Irish diversion should read the correspondence published says the Pioneer concerning religious instruction at the Lawrence Asylum. Both sides trail their coats in a way that runs even Mr. Boland of Murree from Kerry very hard. The story, briefly told, is this. Mr. A. P. Lee, a Roman Catholic resident of Murree, sent his children to the Lawrence Military Asylum to be educated. He was anxious to have them brought up in his own faith, but found, after a time, that the local priest had given up visiting the children. On enquiry he was told that the Archbishop of Agra had forbidden his clergy to visit the institution. This was no; due to any action of the school authorities, who were quite willing to allow the priest free access to the children. Mr. Lee published the correspondence on the question in our columns and he now gives us a further batch of letters a protest against his action by father Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Meerut, and Mr. Lee's reply to Father Phillips. Father Phillips is evidently a jovial soul, and he flourishes his sprig of blackthorn on in the sprightliest manner. He deprecates any criticism of so high a personage as "our dear Archbishop," and proceeds to argue the case on his behalf. The case is simply this, the Roman Catholic authorities object to Roman Catholic children going to a Protestant institution, as they evidently consider the Lawrence Military Asylum to be, and they resolved practically to boycott Mr. Lee's children. What would be the use," says Father Phillips, "of a clergyman teaching in the morning the Catholic children that the moon is made of butter when, in the afternoon the Protestant minister will say to them, 'Oh! dear no, the moon is no butter; but a big ball of cotton floating in the air." Father Phillips ends by telling Mr. Lee he had insulted the Irish priests, and he was lucky that he did not get a hearty blessing from a thorn stick, to which Mr. Lee replies that he had every handy weapon of that sort himself. This is all very funny and all very Irish; but there is a serious side to the matter. Father Phillips does not see any thing wrong in the boycott of Government school is evidently judging the matter by what Maga's Father Tom used to call "the eighth sinse, which is the only sinse to be depended on being the sinse, of the Church but the lay public, who have only their natural senses to help, may not see the matttr in exactly the same light.

THE DEHRA DUN MUSSORIE RAILWAY.

THE Syndicate which proposes to construct a light railway from Dehra Dun to Mussorie has been informed by the Government that no decision has as yet been come to regarding the alignment of the railway, and that in any case the consideration of the question has been deferred until offers for the construction of the line without a guarantee are received. The Syndicate, we understand, are now in an application to make a revised alignment along the trade route and to construct an electric railway to Landour. It is not usual for the Indian Government to sanction a railway without several years of consideration and the correspondence referred to above only indicates that the Syndicate is making very fair progress. Ten years elapsed before the Government would sanction the line to Dehra, the objection being that it could not possibly be made to pay, this information being arrived at after collecting statistics during the quantity of the traffic through the Mohun pass. Yet, the railway having been constructed, the traffic has been found to be far larger than even its promoters estimated. The electric railway to Mussoorie is certain to draw not only the Mussoorie traffic alone but all that which now passes into native Garhwal, including the pilgrim traffic which now goes via Hardwar to the sacred sources of the Ganges. It is not generally known that the Tehri district supplies enormous quantities of potatoes to the United Provinces and the Punjab. Hardwar and Saharunpur have been the receiving stations for the bulk of the potatoe bags. If the railway runs into Mussoorie, it is certain to become the centre for the export trade, for a fairly good road runs from Mussoorie into the heart of the Tehri plateau.

AFFAIRS IN PONDICHERRY.

THE RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR.

THE political atmosphere of Pondicherry, says the "Madras Mail," has been surcharged with electricity lately and is likely to continue so until after the General Elections to the French Chamber on the 27th instant. Meanwhile, however, much curiosity and excitement have been aroused by the return to France of M. Rodier, the Governor. Before leaving Pondicherry M. Rodier issued a notification stating that he was going to France "on mission," that is "on duty," in the interests of the Colony, leaving it to be understood that he had not been recalled and would eventually return to the Governorship. The same notification ordered that the Hotel du Government (Government House) was to be left in the occupation of his family. The general impression in Pondicherry, however, was that M. Rodier had been in reality recalled, and that he would never return, his notification being considered merely an "electoral man œuver." The acting Governor, M. Pelletan, has now received a cablegram from the Minister of the Colonies in Paris, asking him to request Madame Rodier to leave Government House and embark for France. So the idea that M. Rodier will not return has been confirmed.

M. Prempain, Administrator of Mahe and acting at Karikal, who was at Pondicherry in January and February, was ordered back to Karikal when M. Rodier left. He also goes back to France by the Dupleix on the 15th instant. Captain Fouquet M. Rodier's A.D.C., as already announced, has also been recalled by the Minister and left last week. More changes are spoken of as likely to take place shortly. Meanwhile, M. Deville, Administrator of Chandernagor and acting Secretaire General at Pondicherry, has been suspended by the acting Governor for having insulted and threatened him. He has been relegated to half-pay and ordered to go back to Chandernagor.

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD WEAPONS.

THE RIFLE IN PERSIA.

THERE is a closer connection than might appear at first sight says the Englishman between the statement to be inferred from a recent Reuter's telegram that the home authorities have finally decided on a new rifle and the report, published in a Bombay paper, that a Russian steamer has succeeded in disposing of 60,000 rifles at Bunder Abbas. The curious may often have wondered what becomes of the rifles which are discarded when a nation adopts a new weapon. We believe the English are about the only nation in the world who can find a legitimate use for out of date weapons. In India they are handed on to the Volunteers and subsequently to the police. The Volunteers now have the Martini-Henri, tribal levies have the Snider, and policemen escorting treasure may to this day be seen strutting about with the old Brown Bess over their shoulders. When the arms are absolutely useless they are broken up, to prevent them from getting into the hands of some frontier blacksmith who might patch them up sufficiently to satisfy a poor Pathan. At home also we believe the authorities do not, at least as a rule sell old arms by auction. But it has to be remembered that rifles are made for the army in thousands by private companies. When model so made is discarded for the troops, the companies are not so foolish as to set aside the expensive machinery they had erected. They continue making the same rifle at a lower price for export. There is a tremandous demand among savage peoples particularly in the region of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea for Martini-Henris. Later on we may expect the same demand for Lee-Metfords. Again when the armies of other nations are rearmed the old weapons are sold in the market for what they will fetch. The rifles are bought up in thousands by speculators for a few shillings each, and shipped abroad for sale. It follows, therefore, that every development in fire-arms is followed by an increase in the armed strength of savage peoples who are foes of civilisation.

The bearing of the above facts on Persian politics is obvious. The enormous quantity of arms in the country has surprised every traveller. As we have pointed out before many politicians are in the habit of talking and writing as if the future of Persia was to be settled by some European power without reference to the wishes of the Persians themselves. The common impression that the Persian is a weak, cowardly creature has no foundation in fact. Our experience in the war of 1856 proved clearly that the Persian has all the fighting qualities of the Pathan. The fact is that the popular opinion has been derived, first, from a misreading of classical poetry, and, second, from the stories of travellers in Central Asia who have believed what enemies of the Persians have told them. In reality the Persians are as good fighting men as the Afghans. The struggles that have raged around Herat are proof enough of that. There is corruption in the army, which is badly paid, but corruption in the army does not in Mussalman countries, as the Turks have again and again shown, necessarily connote military inefficiency. Lord Curzon in his work on Persia made some very severe remarks about the Persian army, but he expresses admiration for the material of which the army is composed. He quotes with approval Sir Henry Rawlinson who once said that Persia would be turned to account some day as a nursery for soldiers. "The Persian, considered as a mere animal, is so very superior to any other Asiatic, to an Indian, or Turk, or even Russian, that it is impossible to avoid foreseeing that, as any European war becomes developed in the East, the military resources of Persia must be called into action." There is no reason why Persia should not use her resources on behalf of herself.

MOTOR CARS IN SHANGHAI.

A PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE Municipal Council was told at the Shanghai Ratepayers' Meeting on the 11th ult., how desirable it would be to obtain expert opinion with regard to motor-cars, and their suitability to a place like Shanghai, says the north China Herald before the 1st of April, on which date the Ratepayers again assemble to resume the consideration of, and if possible arrive at a decision with regard to Mr. Campbell's proposal that a service of motor-omnibuse should be introduced here instead of tramways. In view of that intimation by the Ratepayers, nothing could well be more opportune than the arrival of a gentleman in our midst who knows all about automobiles, both public and private, and the manner in which they have succeeded under all conditions. We allude to Mr. John F. Plummer of the Locomobile Company of America, New York, who is now travelling around the world establishing agencies for his firm, which, we understand, is one of the biggest and most important companies engaged in the construction of motor-carriages in the world. He has already delivered some thousands of cars of various descriptions in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Manila and secured as agents in these places some of the biggest houses engaged in business there. There is probably no man in Shanghai to day more conversant with the subject than is his firm, which, we understand, is one of the biggest and most important companies engaged in the construction of motor-carriages in the world. He has already delivered some thousands of cars of various descriptions in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Manila and secured as agents in these places some of the biggest houses engaged in business there. There is probably no man in Shanghai to day more conversant with the subject than is Mr. Plummer, and the Council would be well-advised to consult him before coming to any decision with regard to these details than before the Rate-payers to renew with them the discussion of Mr. Campbell's proposals or rather, those of the Motor Car Company on the 1st prox. At all events Mr. Plummer is going to introduce his cars into Shanghai. Four of them arrived by the Doric on Thursday, and Mr. Plummer will have them running along our streets, to show the people of Shanghai what up-to-date motor-carriages really are, in a day or two; and other and larger consignments will immediately follow. The motive power adopted by the Locomobile Company for use in their cars is steam, which, we understand, experience has shown to possess many advantages as a motive agent over electricity, gasolene, and other forces which have been tried for the same purpose. For instance, we are told that the steam carriage is quite in operation and free from noise, vibration and odour. The engine and boiler are light and compact and other advantages are oldimed combining to recommend steam above any of the other motive agents that have yet been tried in vehicles of this description.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

HON. MR. IBBETSON'S VIEW.

As the Irrigation Commission has now wound up its work in India until next could weather without giving any outward indication of the result of its labours up to date, curiosity has to rest satisfied for the time being with such vague intimations as are incidentally dropped in responsible quarters. Speaking on the subject of irrigation during the recent Budget debate, Mr. Ibbetson, who until a few weeks ago was one of the members of the Irrigation Commission, let fall the following interesting remarks:—"I cannot pretend to foretell what the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission will be, but I shall be surprised if they do not result in the expenditure, on definite and systematic lines, of much larger amounts than hitherto upon irrigation works, protective as well as productive. I hope also that they will provide us with a final and conclusive answer to those who tell us that because, taking one year with another, the rain that falls in India is sufficient for agricultural purposes, therefore, it is possible and our duty, so to store and utilise the surplus as to render failure of crops impossible. That very much more can be done than has been done is a commonplace; that it is our duty to do very much more, and that without delay, is my conviction; but that is even physically possible—and still less is it possible by any expenditure of money which a sane Government could contemplate—to secure the whole, or anything like the whole, of India against famine, I hold to be a delusion of the deepest dye."

THE STODIO for March gives the place of honor to a Swiss painter Charles Giron whose work and success is chronicled by Mr. Robert Mobbs. The artist has been painting unobtrusively for ten years in his own country, exhibiting occasionally at Munich, Paris and in Switzerland landscapes, pictures of sturdy mountaineers and their families portraits, exquisite in pose and character, all showing a distinct type in which the painter has struck out a new and delicate line. An architect's paper, illustrating the artistic posibilities in the erection of a simple country cottage is interesting from the point of view of a new and pleasing departure from the hideous monotony of the small dwellings that were becoming too much the rule in England. Mr. C. I. Pretorius contributes a first paper "on Decorative Art in New Guinea" giving several specimens of the types prevailing. Mr. Gilbert Bayes, a sculptor of the younger school in England, now at the outset of his career, is introduced to the readers of the "Studio" by Mr. W. Shaw Sparrow. He has already done work that promises great things, and the specimens here given show boldness and grace in execution. Mr. Alexander Fisher has the third of his interesting papers on "Enamelling on Metals" which is illustrated copiously by very beautiful vases, plaques and book-covers. "Notes on Contemporary Japanese Art" by Professor Okakura with many samples of the work of modern Japanese artists is a valuable contribution. Studio-Talk, as usual, gives the latest developments in many European centre and is a fighting close to an excellent number.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES IN AUSTRIA.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN THE REICHSRATH.

THERE was an extraordinary scene in the Reichsrath on Tuesday (March 17) during the discussion of the vote on Account. The Pan-German Deputy Herr Schonerer once again proposed that German should be declared the official language in Austria, and he concluded his speech by shouting "Hoch and heil to the German Princely house of the Hohenzollerns?" This was echoed from all the Pan-German benches with "Hail to the Hohenzollerns?"

The President, Count von Vetter, was a little slow in grasping the situation, and the Pan-Germans themselves derided him for not calling Herr Schonerer to order. When the President at last did so, as he said, "for words which must have wounded the feelings of every patriot," the Pan-German Deputy, Herr Stein, shouted "Hurrah for the Hohenzollern!" which exclamation was repeated by the whole Party. The Czech Deputy, Dr. Kramarsch, then rose to express the indignation of the House; but he was interrupted by the outbreak of a quarrel between the Young Czech Deputy, Dr. Dyk, and Herr Stein, Pan-German, each supported by his Party.

Several other Deputies followed, all protesting their patriotism; but what had the best effect was the speech of Dr. Kathrein, a former President of the House, and a member of the Clerical Party, who said:—

"The dynastic and patriotic feelings of every Austrian have been deeply hurt by words such as never before have been used in an Austrian Parliament—that is, in the connection, and with the intention with which they were used. Every Austrian, without distinction of nationality or party, stands firmly by the Emperor and Empire, and firmly by the dynasty of the House of Hapsburg. From the bottom of my heart I exclaim Hoch our Emperor Hoch Hapsburg."

The Pan-German Deputy, Dr. Berger, retorted by saying:—"The future of the German people is nevertheless, only to be found under the flag of the Hohenzollerns. All Europe will laugh at the patriotic comedy performed in this House to-day."

To this no reply was made, but, looking through the glass doors leading into the lobbies, it was noticed that something unusual was happening there. It appeared (says the "Standard's" correspondent) that the deputies Stein and Dyk had met, Herr Stein said, "What did you mean by striking me, in the House, a dishonourable fellow?" to which Dr. Dyk, the young Czech deputy, answered, "That is exactly what I think of you, and always thought." Raising his arm, Herr Stein shouted, "You deserve to have your ears boxed," but other members held him back. "You rascal," he cried "I will bring a horse-whip for you next time. The two gentlemen and their friends then re-entered the House, where, for some time, the excitement caused made it impossible to go on with the debate.

MAY YOHE AND THE COLONEL.

LORD FRANCIS HOPE'S DIVORCE SUIT.

THE case of Hope v. Hope and Strong, which came before Sir F. Jeune, on March 2, was the petition of Lord Henry Francis Hope Pelham-Clinton-Hope for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, known on the stage as May Yohe, on the ground of her misconduct with Colonel Putnam Bradley Strong, of the New York Militia. Lord Francis Hope, having met with an accident while shooting, was seated at the solicitor's table.

Mr. Barnard, who appeared for the petitioner, stated that Lord Francis Hope and the respondent were married on November 27, 1894, at the registry office at Hampstead. They lived happily together at various places in England and abroad until March of last year. In 1900, the petitioner and his wife went round the world, and on their way they made the acquaintance of the correspondent, who was a Colonel in the New York Militia. In November 1900, the petitioner and his wife went out to New York, where the respondent took a theatrical engagement. They took a flat in New York at 215, West Thirty-fourth-street. In January, 1901, the petitioner went with his brother to Florida for a fortnight, and left his wife, who was then performing in New York, with her aunt, at the flat. In February, the petitioner came to England on business, again leaving his wife in New York. He returned on March 27, and joined his wife at the flat in New York. From that time he noticed a very great change in her manner towards him and she said that he could leave her. On April 18, she insisted that either he or she should leave the flat. Lord Francis Hope tried to persuade her against the resolution, but she suggested that they should go to her solicitor. They went, and as she still insisted on a separation, it was agreed that he should leave her. The next day he came to England. From inquiries it appeared that the cause of the change was the co-respondent, who during the petitioner's absence in London in February had frequently visited the flat and stayed there with the respondent. There was further evidence to show that the respondent and co-respondent went to various places in America, among them San Francisco, passing as husband and wife.

Sir F. Jeune remarked that if Lord Francis had any suspicion he should not have left his wife alone in New York, as it left her open to temptation.

Lord Francis Hope assured his lordship that he had not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong. Colonel Strong visited occasionally, but not so often as to give rise to any suspicion.

Evidence of misconduct was read on affidavit, and his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

NEW YORK FIRE.

STRANGE WAR RUMOUR.

Two lives lost, four men missing, and damage to the extent of some two or three hundreds of thousands of pounds are some of the results of the fire which broke out in Hoboken. The Phœnix Steamship Company's pier, the British steamer "British Queen," and several barges and their cargoes were utterly destroyed.

During the progress of the fire several explosions were heard, and in clearing the ruins important discoveries are said to have been made According to the "Telegraph" correspondent, it is asserted that a large consignment of ammunition, small arms, &c., intended for the Boers was burned, and that it was the presence of this warlike material on the dock that inspired some incendiary to apply the torch. One pier authority denounces this report saying that there was no such material on the dock.

On the other hand, Captain Hayes, of the Hoboken Police, declares that he saw three boxes of cartridges on the pier, and a search of the ruins tends to verify his words. A reporter in going over the ruins found six Krag-jorgensen rifles of the latest American make, and a large quantity of exploded and unexploded cartridges. Those who maintain the incendiary theory say that the goods may have been shipped as some other sort of merchandise thus deceiving the pier superintendent. The arms and ammunition, it is said, were consigned to Antwerp.

The Phœnix liners go direct to Holland and Russia, and thence through the Suez Canal for South Africa.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

EARTHQUAKES AND TRIBAL WARS.

SENSATIONAL news of earthquakes, tribal wars, cannibalism, and tidal waves has been brought to Sydney from the New Hebrides by the island trading steamer "Mambare." The earthquake shocks were of a violent character, and the passengers by the steamer tell of the terror it caused to the natives, who rushed wildly from their homes on the seashore and took refuge in the thick undergrowth inland. Great damage to property generally resulted, and in some instances the houses were split asunder.

TRIBAL WARS.

are still raging at the Island of Tanna, and all efforts on the part of the authorities to stop them are unavailing. Both sides during a recent engagement suffered severely, and many were killed and wounded. Gruesome stories of cannibalism are related during the war. The body of a native forming a repast was first buried for twelve days before being eaten. During one engagement, the Rev. T. Paton, a missionary, went into the battle-field at great personal risk and attended the wounded. As many islands visited by the steamer, tidal waves have been experienced, the water rising in most instances 15 ft. above the usual water-mark. All the boat-houses on the beach and small craft have been practically destroyed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child its oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 10.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr Lalu Jivchand, Aval Karkun of the Kankrej Thana in the Palanpur Superintendency, with the powers of a third class Magistrate, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C S F Crofton, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr A R Bonus, I C S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R C Brown, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr A F Maconochi, I C S, on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col G B O'Donnell, B A Oxon, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, with effect from the 13th Feb 1902.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Mr Balag Ram, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Nasik, with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial Sec 206.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by Sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900, to invest Khan Saheb Ratanji Manchenji, second class Subordinate Judge of Yavat, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Yavat, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 200.

Mr K A Reinold, Asst Supt of Police, Upper Sind Frontier is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by special leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W M F Clarke Asst Supt of Police, Poona, passed on the 17th March 1902 an examination in Marathi according to the test prescribed in Rule XXIV of the Rules relating to Police Officers, dated the 22nd Dec 1891, as amended by Govt Notification No 2511, dated the 2nd April 1898.

Khan Saheb Jehangir Edalji Modi second class Subordinate Judge, Surat, passed on the 17th March 1902 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vishal Atre, second class Subordinate Judge, Amalner, passed on the 17th March 1902 an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

The following gentlemen passed on the 17th March 1902 an examination according to the Higher Standard in the vernacular languages mentioned opposite their names:—Mr Mukundray Gheldbhai Mehta, Marathi; and Mr Vyankatesh Govind Sane, B A, LL B, Gujarati.

The furlough for ten months granted to Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Brambe, second class Subordinate Judge, in Govt Notification No 3479, dated the 3rd June 1901, is extended by twelve months.

Asam Prabhashankar Harnarayan Raval, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Virangam in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E M Pratt, I C S, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr G Jacob, I C S; Mr J C Gloster, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur Bijapur, pending further orders; Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, pending further orders; and Mr H D Rendall, B A, Cantab, to act as Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat Dist and Sessions Division, pending further orders.

Under Sec 19 of Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Rendall with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. H E in Council is also pleased to direct, under Sec 193 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, that Mr Leggatt, Additional Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, shall try all cases which may be committed for trial, or referred to the Sessions Judge under Sect 123 of the Code, by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

In modification of Govt Notification No 1716, dated the 12th March 1902, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Madhavachram Balvachram Hora to be sub pro tem Judge of the Courts of Small Causes, Surat and Broach, vice Khan Bahadur Barjorji Edalji Modi, deceased, until relieved by Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati or till further orders.

Mr J S Heaney, I C S, has been appointed as First Asst to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay, with effect from the 22nd Feb.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 6 thereof, to appoint for the Port of Bombay Mr J S. Heaney, I C S, First Asst to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to exercise all the powers conferred and to perform all the duties imposed on a Customs Collector, and under the proviso to Sec 182 thereof to limit the powers of the said officer under that section those indicated in clause b of the same.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr T B Fry to act as Conservator of Forests, first grade, and Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, during the absence of Mr R C Wroughton; Mr W A Talbot, on return from leave, to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and Mr D B Fry, Mr G P Millett to act as Conservators of Forests, Southern Circle, in addition to his own duties, pending Mr W A Talbot's return to duty; and Mr R S F Fagan to continue to act as Conservator of Forests, and in charge Northern Circle on the return of Mr W A Talbot to duty.

Mr W A Willinger, Extra Asst Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for three months from or after 1st May 1902.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H L Newman to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr W A Willinger, on pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major S E Prall, M S, I M S, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days in combination with furlough for six months and seventeen days, with effect from the 16th Feb.

1st Batln B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—W P Johnson to act as Adjt to the Battalion, with effect from 23rd Feb 1902 during the absence on leave of Capt A Strick or until, further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No E 652, dated 12th March 1902, Mr Kuverji Khandubhai Desai, B Sc, L C E, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as Ex Eng, Surat and Broach Dist, until relieved by Mr L M Bose, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr E Hazlegrove, Sub Engr, first grade, and Hony Asst Engr, second grade, retires from the Service with effect from 12th April 1902.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M Visvesvaraiya, B A, L C E, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to act as Sanitary Engr and Member of the Sanitary Board, in addition to his own duties as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona, during the absence of Mr D W Herbert, Assoc M Inst C E, on privilege leave or until further orders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 11th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. It is notified for information that the Marksmen Challenge Shield and the Presidency Medal Matches will be fired off at Cooria on Tuesday next, the 15th instant at 6-30 a.m.

The following Marksmen are eligible to compete:—

Vol F Gidney, Ar. Sergt W Boylette and Sergt P J Boylette, A Coy.

L-Cpl A Bingham, Major T M English, Vol H O Roberts, Sergt M Veeversand Sergt A Irvine, B Coy.

L-Sergt M Veeversand Sergt A Irvine, B Coy.

Corpl E T Stevenson, and L

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

In a recent number of M. A. P. two modern instances were given of the unlucky fate of the facial order of play—the play in which a nose or an eye, stands out prominently in the story or the title, or in both, and the hope was expressed that the Princess's Nose would not make up the inevitable third. It is therefore not little curious that Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy at the Duke of York's should have struck so many critics as being a thing unworthy of its author, and that so great a number, of persons who have seen it should shrug their shoulders and look puzzled when asked what they thought of the play, and start talking about the fine playing!

However, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has such crowds of admirers and London is so abundantly provided with men and women who simply must see this, and absolutely can't miss that when this and that have been written by playwrights of established reputation that the author can possibly afford to put his finger to his Princess's Nose, and laugh at the unfavourable opinion even of that by no means inconsiderable individual, the "chance customer."

The story of The Princess's Nose is told in a nutshell—not, however, by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, who prefers to tell it in four acts. Once upon a time there was a Prince and although he had the dearest little wife in the world, and a dear little baby in the nursery, he made arrangements to run way with the wife of a brewer, a Mrs. Malpas, who, when she and the Princess were at school was together always was saying cruel things about the redness of the Princess's nose. But poetic justice (to quote the author) had its way in the end if you can imagine poetic justice having anything to do at all with the end of a red nose), and caused the wife of the brewer to get her nose knocked out of the straight in a carriage accident. So the Prince didn't run away with her then but returned to the Princess; and they lived happy ever afterwards.

Mr. H. B. Irving is so clever an actor, and looks so handsome in his hunting clothes; that, as the Prince, he easily gains the interest of the audience in his wickedness and its sympathy and love in his goodness. While he has been dangling after Mrs. Malpas, a Mr. Eglington-Pyne (a character most admirably impersonated by Mr. Cosmo Stuart) has been bangling after the Princess. And the Prince suddenly becoming heroic, gets a round of applause when he picks up his hunting crop and goes out into the garden to thrash Mr. Eglington-Pyne for daring to make love to a married woman! Mr. John Hare's clever son, Gilbert, is in his paternal element in the part of a cool-headed philosopher with good worldly advice for the neglected Princess; and Mr. Lennox Pawle as the brewer—a paradox, because a brewer who isn't rich—is both funny and pathetic funny in his appearance and manner of talking and pathetic in his homely love for his unhomely wife—a part excellently played by handsome Miss Gertrude Kingston. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, as the Princess has not much material for scoring but what she has she makes the most of, and her presence on the stage is always welcome. And (important this) Miss Vanbrugh doesn't have to wear a red nose. It was only in her schoolday(that the Princess's nose was red.

The impersonation of Mr. Eglington-Pyne whose make-up suggests the appearance of Mr. Maurice Farkoa (even to the Whistlerian dash of white in the hair), has made a great impression among the dressy men of the stalls with his clothes; and as Mr. Cosmo Stuart is looked upon in the theatrical profession and out of it as a leader of fashion, and the subject of men's modes is one of the newspaper subjects of the day, I am going to risk describing them. In the first act Mr. Cosmo Stuart wears what looks like a black lounge suit (single-breasted coat); his double-breasted waistcoat, of a washable material, is pale butcher-blue, and his brown boots have white buckskin uppers. In the second and third acts, when the "wear" is evening dress, Mr. Cosmo Stuart's coat is seen to have turned-up cuffs of silk; his shirt has double cuffs (wide like the popular polo collars) and a pleated front; and his single-breasted white waistcoat is cut low and pointed in front, and has three jewelled buttons. The actor's costume in the last act (I see "M. A. P.'s" My Lady Correspondent "smiling at my efforts to write a clothes paragraph!) consists of medium grey flannel lounge jacket and trousers (the jacket with turned ul cuffs 1)—white double-breasted waistcoat, a red silk sailor's knot in a double collar with square points, (I actually noticed the square points) and patent leather boots with white buckskin tops.

Miss Adelene Votieri, who is responsible for the' book" of the musical comedy, "The Dressmaker (due at Easter as I wrote last week, with Miss Lottie Collins in the name-part), has the reputation for being one of the busiest young ladies on earth. And in the light of what Miss Votieri is in the habit of "getting through" it would indeed be surprising if she had no such reputation. The writer of "The Dressmaker is the writer also of "Prudes and Pro's, A Fool's Trick. The Women of 1900, and Ad Unknown Quantity. She is a successful representative of persecuted heroines of me lo drama; she turns out short stories by the score; she is well known in the drawing-rooms of the rich as an "entertainer"—supplying herself, for this branch of her operations, with musical sketches from her own pen; and as "Miss Eda Niel,' she has won the hearts of the patrons of variety theatres as leading actress in "farcelet" written by—Miss Adelene Votieri! From which it may be gathered that this clever and versatile lady who has youth with her still, and prettiness, too, is not eagerly looking around for something to do in her spare time!

For the part of Polyphemus, the giant in "Acis and Galatea (which. by the way, with "The Masque of Love, has four more nights to run), Mr. Martin Shaw was fortunate in securing a young singer of such physical and vocal proportions as Mr. Robert Maitland. It needs little of Mr. Gordon Craig's "properties" to make Polyphemus gigantic, for Mr. Maitland, who has studied in Edinburgh and Paris, and has only been in London a year, is a six-foot young Scotsman, and looks taller by reason of having a figure undeveloped by Anno Domini. His operatic bass, of remarkable compass, is eminently suited to the furious passages written for Polyphemus; and this is notably so where he interrupts the love duet betwen Acis and Galatea, with the alarming observation: "Torture!—fury!—rage!—despair!" Vocally, Mr. Maitland shows promise of becoming another Plancon, and the musical world will look with interest to his future artistic expansion. In the sense of stature, however, it will not be necessary for the Polyphemus of Penley's to go on growing.

The subject of Miss Lena Ashwell's recent emergency performances at Wyndham's, led, the other night, at the Green Room Club, to stories of quick study, both of characters and of songs; and, of the many instances recalled, perhaps that which had Mr. Arthur Roberts for its hero was the most remarkable. Our "H. M. S. Irresponsible comedian was fulfilling a special engagement at the Empire Theatre, and his "turn" consisted of a series of up-to-date ditties, where of the best received was one entitled "She'd never been in pantomime before." At 7.30 one evening, during this engagement, Mr. Arthur Roberts called upon a young writer at his chambers, and, showing him the result, in the "Evening Standard, of the famous" bloomer "action brought by Lady Harberten against the landlady of a country wayside inn, said that he required a verse with choruswritten on itfor singing at the Empire. "Certainly," said the Minor Poet, "I'll let you have the stuff to-morrow—or the next day at the latest.'. "I must have it within the next hour at the latest or I don't want it at all I'm singing it to-night," was the Major Comedian's reply. 'But asked the Minor Poet in astonishment "what time is your turn at the Empire?" "Ten past ten," answered Mr. Roberts. And it was then arranged that the writer should deliver the verse and chorus to the actor not later than 8 45 at the Eccentric Club; Mr. Robert's last words being, as he hurried out into the night and a hansom cab, "You'll find me in the dining-room, old chap."

The Minor Poet was down at the Eccentric a few minutes before the appointed time. Mr. Arthur Roberts had not yet arrived. That was natural enough; it was yet early. But, 8,45—and no Roberts 9—and no Roberts, 9-15—and no Roberts 9.30—and no Robert. The Minor Poet took a hansom and rushed round to a few of the popular restaurants in the neighbourhood where he thought the comedian might be dining. But the search proved fruitless and at ten minute? to ten he strolled into the Empire merely with the idea of inquiring whether the management had received an "indisposition" telegram from Mr. Roberts, and with no thought at so late an hour of going to his dressing-room in the event of his having arrived.

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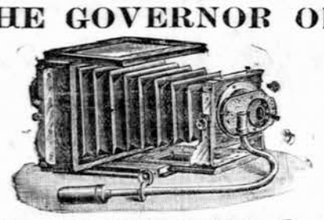

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